ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,070—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	300	E. Crewe	27th Jan
† CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th "
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
†* GANGES	4205	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6302	1300	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†* ASSAM	3300	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4115	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	3045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4139	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

February 7th	February 21st	March 7th.
March 21st	April 4th	April 18th.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ISEKA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, & St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ARAQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig	4,409	350	23rd Jan. '94.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 17th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 8th Feb., 8th March and 5th April.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 9th February.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 15, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travelers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th January, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th January, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,554 tons, on the 28th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on the 25th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
"CITY OF DUNDEE"	3,190	E. HALLEY	about 27th Jan

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest Improvements. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1894.

DOUBLE GLOUCESTER CHEESE.

On cut.

FRESH	Per lb.
BY	Cash
EVERY	As. 14.
	Credit
MAIL.	Re. 1.

Whole Cheese...As. 13 and As. 15

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	" (b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	" (c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	" (d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombaay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

TREACHER'S
CELEBRATED
HEART
LABELLED
BRANDIES.

	Cash.	Credit.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy, per Doz.	72 0	78 0
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy, per Bot.	7 0	8 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac, per Doz.	44 0	49 0
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac, per Doz..	39 0	44 0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac, per Doz	34 0	40 0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE

MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

				Rs.	A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large per	100 ...	5	12
Do.	" 2	Medium "	...	5	0
Superfine	" C	Largest "	...	5	8
Do.	" 4	Large "	...	4	12
Do.	" 5	Medium "	...	4	0
Extra fine	" 8	Large "	...	4	0
Do.	" 10	Medium "	...	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Julietta, per box of 50	5	8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10	0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON :—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.,
BOMBAY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS
NOW ON VIEW.

WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS
COTTON DRESS FABRICS
MILINERY & STRAW GOODS
FLOWERS & FEATHERS
SILKS & SATINS
SUN SHADES.

Cash Discount 10 per cent.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE
THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY IN THE MAHIM WARD.

THE said ELECTION, being a Contested Election, I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888, the Names of the persons validly Nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the Names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders :—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji	26, Ganesh Vady	Merchant	Mr. John F. Bradbury. Mr. Bhagwandas Murlidhardas.	Mr. John D. Fraser. Mr. Bhai Ramchandar.
2	Mr. Ardeshir Framji Unwala	Dadar Road	Solicitor	Mr. Nusserwanji Ardesir Hormarji Wadia.	Mr. Bhowanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar, L. M. and S.
3	Mr. Raghunath Mukund, L. C. E.	Girgaum Back Road	Consulting Civil Engineer	Dr. D. A. DeMonte, M. D.	Mr. Joao Felix Fereira.

The POLL will be taken on MONDAY, the 29th January, 1894, at the MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT WARD OFFICE, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, at Dadar.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
New Municipal Offices, Bombay, 22nd January, 1894.

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKEY.
"THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

CHAMPAGNE,
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.
SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles,

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
HAS JUST OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS :—BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

AN IDYL.

Come weal or woe, one thing I know,
For me the days are Sunny,
If my old PIPE is filled quite tight
With OGDEN'S FRUIT and HONEY
This famous TOBACCO is now procurable at every Store
THROUGHOUT INDIA and the EAST,
and is Packed in
HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS,
which Preserves it in BEAUTIFUL CONDITION.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE :—
STANLEY OAKES,
132, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatse explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 52, High Holborn, LONDON.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	300
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	485
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON
1893-94
Will be given in the
TOWN HALL,
On WEDNESDAY, 24TH JANUARY,
AT 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME:
PART I.

Organ Solo..Cornelius March.....Mendelssohn.
Mr. MANT.
Solo .....Pro Peccatis (Stabat Mater)...Rossini.
Mr. J. J. WHITELEY
Violin Solo...Romance .. ..Wolff.
Mrs. COLLIE.
Solo .....Let the Bright Seraphim (Samson) .....Handel.
Miss TUDBALL.
Piano Solo. (a) Liebestraum .....Liszt.
(b) Sloise en Fetals .....Henselt.
Miss PRITCHARD.
Solo .....Love in her Eyes (Acis).....Handel.
Mr. CHISHOLM.
Trio .....Andante in B Minor.....Mendelssohn.
Violin Mrs. COLLIE. Viola—HERR CHMUCK.
Piano—Miss S HMUCK.
Duet .....Ha py we (Acis).....Handel.
Miss TUDBALL and Mr. CHISHOLM.

PART II.
COME LET US SING
(Mendelssohn).
FULL CHORUS .....Organ—Mr. JOHNSTON.

Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s,
Reserved Seats.....Rs. 3.
Unreserved " .....Re. 1.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!

THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For farther particulars see Daily Newspapers.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLAN ALPHINE," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCES DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1894. Agents.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES... ... Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BOMBAY BRANCH of this Bank is again RECEIVING DEPOSITS for 3, 4, and 5 months at Special Rates, which may be ascertained at this Office.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Messrs. MEHERJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 27th January, 1894, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned Government Stores, at Colaba:—

Scaffolding Materials. Packing Cases.
Empty Cement Casks. &c., &c.

A. HILDEBRAND, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay Division, M. Works, Bombay, 19th January, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HAJEE ELIAS HAJEE ABDOOL KARIM, late of Bombay, Memon Inhabitant, Deceased.

HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI JUSUB and HAJI SABU SEDHIK, Two of the Executors and Trustees named in the Will of the said Deceased .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 15th Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 15th Day of January, 1894.
Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of WOOD suitable for the Cremation of Dead Bodies, at the Hindoo Burial Grounds, at Haines Road, for the year 1894-95, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, upto 2 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 30th instant.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 200, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender and of refusal to sign the contract. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and such further Deposit as with the Rs 200 deposited with the tenders will make up ten per cent. on the amount of the contract. The quantity of Wood will be about 150 Candies per year.

3. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Each Tender must be accompanied by a sample of Wood.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, 22nd January, 1894.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of from 1,000 to 7,000 BRASS of good Dry HILL EARTH (free from Stones) including Cartage for covering Cutchra deposits, to be delivered on the Flats at such points and such times as may be required during the Official year 1894-95, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to 2 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 30th instant.

The Flats to mean the Reclamation ground West of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and for any earth which may be required East of that boundary, including the Victoria Gardens—a separate rate should be given.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Depo it of Rs. 1,000, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract, and a sample of Earth. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay the full Stamp Duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and to deposit such further sum as with the Rs. 1,000 deposited with the Tender will be equal to ten per cent. on the value of total quantities of Earth to be supplied.

3. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. A. ACWORTH.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, 22nd January, 1894.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING ACCOUNTS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 25 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.

ANOTHER RECORD
Added to a Long Series of Operatic Successes.

THE GAIETY THEATRE, at 9 P.M.,
Was a Sea of Heads!

Long before the Curtain rose the dense audience became quite impatient, and the entrance of the Conductor was the signal for Renewed Cheers in anticipation of their eagerness to Listen to the First Strains of Melody from the gifted Pen of SIR A. SULLIVAN.

A NEW OPERA
By such Popular Composers as
GILBERT & SULLIVAN
May be justly regarded as an
EVENT OF THE SEASON.

SECOND GRAND PRODUCTION,
THIS TUESDAY EVENING,
OF
"UTOPIA" (Limited),
Or, "THE FLOWERS OF PROGRESS."
"Utopia." "Utopia." "Utopia."

Box Office at Mitchell's (Medows Street, Fort.).
Prices as Usual. Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.
Overture at 9 P.M. T. EMPSON, Manager.

BUY ONLY
LIPTON'S
TEAS.
The FINEST in the WORLD.
The LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.

LIPTON'S TEAS
Obtained the
HIGHEST and ONLY AWARD
Given for Tea at the
CHICAGO EXPOSITION
(British Section).
Also
GOLD MEDAL, HANOVER, 1893.

CHOICEST INDIAN
PEKOE SOUCHONG BLEND,
As. 12 Per lb.

Specially Selected Blend of Delicious Darjeeling and Ceylon
ORANGE PEKOES,
Re. 1-2 Per lb.

PURE CEYLON TEA,
Grown on
LIPTON'S
DAMBATENNE ESTATES,
Re. 1 Per lb.

OVER
ONE MILLION
Packets of
LIPTON'S TEAS,
Sold Weekly
In Great Britain Alone.

AGENTS:
Bombay Presidency:—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MADRAS:—Messrs. OAKES & Co.

CALCUTTA:—Messrs. KELLNER & Co.
Do. :—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., LD.

LUCKNOW:—Messrs. MURRAY & Co.
CAWNPORE:—Messrs. KELLNER & Co.
DELHI:— do. do.
ALLAHABAD:— do. do.
NAGPUR:— do. do.
JUBBULPORE:— do. do.
SIMLA:— do. do.

Messrs. KELLNER & Co.
Are SOLE AGENTS
At all their Branches and Refreshment Rooms on the E.-I. Ry., D.-U.-K. Ry., and B.-N. Ry.

LIPTON,
THE LARGEST TEA
and
PROVISION MERCHANT
in the
WORLD.

LIPTON'S INDIAN OFFICES:—
30-1, Dalhousie Square Calcutta.

LIPTON'S TEA GODOWNS:—
11 and 12, Hare Street, Calcutta.

LIPTON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS,
In AID of the
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 25TH and 26TH JANUARY, 1894,
at the
NOVELTY THEATRE,
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and LADY HARRIS.
"THE LAST OF THE PIGTAILS."
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Sir Noah Starchington, a Relic of the Old School.....Mr. W. L. SHAW.
Mr. Swellington, a Gent of the New School.....,, A. E. BICE.
Doddles, an Old Servant.....,, J. P. JACKSON.
Lady Starchington, a Modern Belle.....Mrs. CRUICKSHANK.
Mrs. Swellington, her Prim-rose.....Miss THORBURN.
Tabitha Fidget, a Housekeeper.....Mrs. BICE.
Jane } Housemaids.....(Miss FLOWER.
Susan } ,, TROUSDELL.

To be Preceded by a
Farce, entitled "CHISELLING."
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Larkspur, a Sculptor.....Mr. A. E. BICE.
Trotter, his Man-Servant.....,, A. W. WISE.
Dr. Stonecrop.....,, J. REED.
Mrs. Piper, a Landlady.....,, W. L. SHAW.
Kate, Stonecrop's Niece.....Miss SAVAGE.

During the Interval Miss PEDRAZA will play on the Violin a Selection from "Il Trovatore," by Alard.

By kind permission of Colonel SCOTT and Officers the STRING BAND of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will be in attendance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

	Rs.
Orchestra Stalls	3
Dress Circle	2
Back Seats	1
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price to Back Seats.	

Doors Open 8-30 P. M. Performance to Commence at 9 P. M.
Plan of Theatre at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where Seats may be Reserved.

T. A. SAVAGE, Stage Manager. ALFRED E. BICE, Business Manager.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW,
1894,
TO BE HELD ON THE ESPLANADE,
in connection with
LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR,
THURSDAY 1st, and FRIDAY 2nd, FEBRUARY
PATRON:
H. E. THE RIGHT HON. LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E
COMMITTEE AND JUDGES:

Colonel HUMFREY. | Major BLOMFIELD, D.A.A.G
Major WOODROW, R.A. | Surgeon-Major MARTIN.
Captain ROSS. | Captain GOTT.
Dr. BULL | Vet. Captain NEWSOM.
H. W. BUCKLAND, Esq. | CECIL GRAY, Esq.
C. A. B. BEATTY, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—R. A. WILLIS, Esq.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
To the Prize Fund to be paid to the Honorary Secretary.

CLASSES FOR HORSE SHOW, 1894.

1. Pairs of Horses or Ponies in Harness.
2. Single Horses in Harness.
3. Single Ponies in Harness.
4. Teams.
5. Tandems.
7. Chargers—Walers or English.
8. Chargers—Arabs or C. Bs.
9. Hunters—Horses or Mares up to 12 stone and over.
10. Hunters—Horses up to less than 12 stone.
11. Hunters—Ponies under 14 hands.
12. Hunters—The property of Members of the Bombay Hunt and regularly ridden with the B. F. H.
13. Polo Ponies—Regularly played in Bombay.
14. Ladies' Horses—Constantly ridden as such and to be ridden by Ladies.

COMPETITIONS:

15. For Best Jumper in Classes 9, 10 and 12.
16. For Best Jumper in Class 11.
18. For Highest Jump.
19. Driving Competition—Pair and Single.
Driving Competition—Ladies, Single Horse or Pony.

Entrances for all Single Horses .....Rs. 2
,, ,, Pairs or Tandems.. ,, 3
,, ,, Teams ..... ,, 5
1st Prize in each Class...A Silver Cup.
2nd do. Do.

BACK-BAY BATH COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Bath Establishment, on TUESDAY, 6th February, 1894, at 5-30 P.M.

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Feb., 1894, at 5-30 P.M.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY FOX-HOUNDS.

THE NEXT MEET will take place on THURSDAY, 25th January, at SANTA CRUZ, and not on WEDNESDAY, 24th, as Advertised.

H. M. STEUART,
Hon. Secy., Bombay Hunt.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.
(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

MOST delightfully situated and unrivalled in Accommodation and general Comfort.

Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.

Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay

---

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (guns-fired), on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1894, for the supply of 1,10,000 Imperial Gallons of KEROSINE OIL, Snow Flake or White Rose, American Brand, (Snowflake preferred) Water White (warranted 108° to 110° F. Abel's closed test, to include cases and tins) required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system during the year commencing 1st March 1894. Separate rates to be quoted for each Brand.

2. Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract on which tenders only will be received may be obtained on application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, Ajmere, or the Storekeeper, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 (two), for each copy.

3. In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements. Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Form) their rates for delivery at Bombay or Ajmere, respectively.

4. Tenders shall be superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil" and a Deposit of Rs 1,000 must accompany the tender, on acceptance of which a further deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment till the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total amount of accepted tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract. Government paper or other Securities to be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

5. The Acting Agent superscribed himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th January, 1894.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
OOLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
O. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Supplied at the Russian Banquet in Paris
GEORGE GOULET
By appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Rs. 65 per Dozen Quarts.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
D. C. OOMRIGUR, Market, Sub-Agent.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Rs. a.	
Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.....Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay Rampart Row.16

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY
GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA.
HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,553
,, 1880 .....£333,078
,, 1885 .....£966,107
,, 1891 .....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
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CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

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MODERATE PREMIUMS,
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Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

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The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

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The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.
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The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief on tour, Church Gate Station.
Royal Artillery Dance, Colaba.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Gospel Meeting, Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, this (Tuesday) evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Naderi, Rome, and Clan Alpine entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Henry Bolckow left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. City of Dundee, Vasna, Imperator, and Eden Hall entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Rohilla yesterday.

DEPARTURE OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—The Raja of Dewgad and the grandson of the Raja of Jamnagar left Bombay, on Sunday, for their respective territories.

ANNUAL SOIREE OF THE CERCLE LITTERAIRE.—The annual soiree of the Cercle Litteraire is fixed for the 3rd March, not the 3rd prox., as previously announced.

POSTAL NOTICE—With effect from the 22nd January, 1894, the charges of Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 39, viz., 1s. 2½d. per rupee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Muke Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow, the 24th instant.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadwan, accompanied by fifteen followers, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday last, and is now staying in the bungalow of Mr. Vandravandas Purshotamdas, at Mahaluxmee.

A MISSING SON.—Allana Hyderbux, residing at Telly Gully, has made, a report to the police, that his son Nahan, aged fifteen years, left home, on the 15th inst., and has not since returned. The boy had in his person a gold-finger ring, of the value of Rs. 5.

THE BRAHMO SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.—In connection with the sixty-fourth anniversary of this Samaj Rao Bahadur C. N. Bhat will conduct divine service, at 7 a.m., and the Hon'ble Justice M. G. Ranade will deliver an address, at 6 p.m., to-day, at the local Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum. The public are cordially invited.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—Ramzan Khairools, residing at Safarabadi, Ripon Road, has reported to the police, that his wife, named Baidoola, aged twenty years, left home, on Sunday morning, stating that she was going to a relative, but since then no trace of her can be discovered. The woman had on her person silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 42.

ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—Anandji Malloo and Govind Natha, labourers, while engaged in removing bags of rice from a tier in the godown, belonging to Versey Vagji, and situated at Bandora Street, on Sunday forenoon, both sustained severe injuries by the tier falling on them, the right leg of the former and the left leg of the latter being fractured. They were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and treated.

ADDENDUM.—In the list of gentlemen to meet the new Viceroy of India at the Bunder, the name of Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, F.I.A., was inadvertently omitted, whilst in our report of the reception the name of Mr. Mahomed Cadri Beg Effendi, Consul-General for Turkey, was inadvertently placed in the list of native guests.—The following gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending the reception :—Mr. and Mrs. James Leask, Surgeon-Major E. Burroughs, and Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Wyatt.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock :—

March	The Sailor's Anchor	J. A. Kappey.
Overture	Light Cavalry	F. V. Suppe.
Gavotte	Imperiale	Faust.
Selection	Trial by Jury	Sullivan.
Valse	Estudiantina	Waldteufel.
Polka	Le Premier Pas	C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Volunteer	Metra.
Overture	Comedy	K. Bela.
Valse	Life of an Artist	Strauss.
Gavotte	Welcome	Kluss.
Reminiscences of		
R. Wagner	Tannhauser Fantasia by	Hamm.
Quadrille	Fatinitza	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Dhanji Cawasji, a Parsee cook, aged fifty years, was brought up on a charge of using criminal force to Jaini, a girl of Waghree caste. The girl stated she was unmarried, and did not know her own age. The accused, last Sunday, met her, and held her by the hand. She cried out for assistance, and Narayan Daji, a labourer, on hearing the cry went to the place. On kicking open the door he saw the accused and the girl. As the accused wished to call rebutting evidence, his Worship allowed the case to stand over.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

589-92—Bhaishunker and K—N C Macleod vs F Massotti and another.
387-93—Nanu and H—Perozbai and another vs Dewjee Assa and another—Tyabjee and D.
497-93—In person—Hajee Saraphudin bin Goolam Mahomed vs Abdool Kadur Valad Mohidin—Patel, Daphtary and F.

Postponed Long Causes.

231-93—Bicknell, M and M—Kikabhai Ebrahimjee vs Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others—Thakoredas, D and C—Part heard.
582-93—Roughton and B—Charles George Nurse vs Jessie Violet Nurse and another—Little S N and B.
372-93—K J Mantri—Nurbuddabai and another vs Godavaribai and others—Little, S N and B, M D and J, and In person.
236-93—Framjee and M—Maneckji Furdoonji Mehta and another vs Noor Mahomedbhoy Jairajbhoy and others—Thakurdas D and C.
457-93—In person a pauper—Velji Jadowji vs Jetha Kallianji and another.
129-93—Edgelow and G—Munji Kara vs Khetsey Khara and others—Mansuklal D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes

568-93—Craigie L and O—Radhabai and others vs Parvatibai—Little S N and B.
581-93—Bicknell M and M—Kanyalal Jeynarayan vs Dossabhai Rustomjee Choksi—P N Pleader.

Testamentary Suits.

15-93—Pestonjee R and K—Thakar Narandas Lukhmidas and another vs Heerabai wife of Khimjee Bodani—Matubhai and J.
7-93—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsabai widow vs Bhugwandas Metharam and others—Ardasir H and D.
16-93—In person—Poonamchand Veerchand vs Laloochund Gullabchand—In person.
5-93—V M Pakvasa—Malbai, widow of the deceased vs Mithabai, widow of Thacker Kessowjee Punja—R Wilkin.
3-93—Matubhai, and J—Marutirao Tukaram Patel and another vs Yeshodabai widow of Canoba Gunput—Daphtary and F.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* sounds a note of warning for the benefit of the rulers of Native States. He alleges that their territories are being made the scene of coinage operations—not illicit but at the open mints—which they would not countenance were they well acquainted with the surrounding circumstances. Speculators in silver have discovered that by the judicious use of bribes they can dispose of large quantities of the metal in States where the mints are still at work, venal officials securing the coining of the bullion, and thus lakhs of rupees are being turned out in excess of the requirements of the Durbar. The result of this will be eventually an accumulation of coin which cannot possibly circulate in British territory, for it is not legally current therein. The unfortunate people who hold it will discover to their cost, particularly in trading operations outside the limits of each particular State, that though they may have coined money in abundance, they will have to exchange it at ruinous cost into Imperial currency before they can meet their liabilities. This cost will steadily increase as the restrictive effect of the closing of the Calcutta and Bombay mints makes itself felt, and there will inevitably be widespread suffering in consequence. The current business in the sale and coinage of silver as now managed yields a profit, it is said, of between 20 and 30 per cent., so it is likely to continue until the population generally in native territory have their eyes opened to the pitfall in front of them. The truth is, as we said some months ago, it is high time the whole question of mintage in Native States was reconsidered.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, W. R. Hamilton, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Maneckshah J. Talyarkhan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, R. G. Oxenham, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Mr. R. H. Vincent.

ADDITIONAL GRANT FOR COAL.

Dr. Cowasjee proposed that sanction be given to an additional grant of Rs. 4,725, from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of coal required for the Love Grove Pumping Station up to the end of February, 1894. Dr. Cawasji said that the engines were supposed to work with only four pounds of coal for every horse power per hour, but it was subsequently discovered that 5½ pounds of coal was necessary to work the engines. As the expectation formed by them had exceeded, the expenditure had to be increased.

The resolution was, on being duly seconded, carried.

FUTURE REPAIRS TO THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

Dr. Cowasji proposed that as applied by the Commissioner, sanction be given to a grant out of surplus cash balance of Rs. 1,087, for the purchase from Venku Balloo and Co., the contractors for the building of the Municipal Office, of glazed moulded coping tiles and quarry glass for future repairs to the building. He said that the coping titles and quarry glass had been purchased at the suggestion of the Executive Engineer, at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on the original price of the articles, which might be required for some future repairs of the building.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha was opposed to the resolution as a matter of principle. He submitted that although the amount was small, the Municipality ought not to allow capital outlays for the purchase of articles, which might be required ten or twenty years hence. The Municipal Office was a new building, and the articles in question might not be required for about ten years at least. If repairs were required to be made earlier than that period, it might be safely said that the architect had not carried out the work of supervision in a manner in which he ought to have done. But this could not be the case as they all had spoken in so complimentary terms about the architecture. The Municipality had in a similar manner stored away stone-pipes of the value of a few lakhs of rupees, without their knowing anything as to where they were lying and what was being done with them. The Engineers were more or less known to be very liberal with the contractors. The question was, whether they were in need of the articles in question. He did not see any reason why the Corporation should oblige the contractors and go out of its way.

The President : Do you wish to move any amendment, Mr. Wacha ?

Mr. Wacha replied that he did not want to move any amendment. He was not sure as to how the Corporation might receive it. The members frequently did not understand the merits of the question—(laughter)—and he was, therefore, not desirous to move an amendment.

The resolution was carried.

THE INCREASE OF THE BOMBAY POLICE FORCE.

The Corporation considered the following letter, dated 1st December, 1893, from Mr. Whitworth, Acting Secretary to Government, to the President of the Corporation, on the subject of the despatch to the Bombay Government from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in regard to the Bombay City Police Force :—"Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6,755, dated the 18th October, requesting that the Corporation may be supplied with a copy of the despatch No. 93, dated the 27th April, 1893, from her Majesty's Secretary of State relative to the increase to the Bombay City Police ; and in reply to say that Government regret that a copy cannot be furnished, as it is contrary to the established practice to furnish copies of despatches."

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha proposed that the letter be recorded ; and in doing so he remarked that the cost of police was increasing every year, and when the Corporation asked for despatches in which the arguments for such increases were given, the Government refuses to show them. If the Government would refuse to produce the despatches, they would ask their friend in Parliament to produce it. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) If they could not go straight for it they would have to go about it in a round-about manner.

It was resolved to record the letter.

THE MISSING LETTER FROM MR. RIENZI WALTON.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 6th November, 1893, as under :—"That letter No. 15162, dated 26th October, 1893, from the Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation, with a recommendation that they will as a special case, (1) permit Mr. R. G. Walton to withdraw his letter of 25th November, 1892, in so far as it relates to his resignation of the Municipal service, the resignation of the post of Executive Engineer holding good ; (2) grant him leave without pay from 24th November, 1892, to 20th March, 1893, the date of the confirmation of the new rules ; (3) grant him from that date a pension of Rs. 333-5-4 per mensem ; (4) recover from him the amount of the pension at Rs. 250 per mensem, already paid to him, from 24th November, 1892, to 20th March, 1893.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, in their resolution, dated the 6th of November, 1893, the Corporation as a special case (1) permit Mr. R. G. Walton to withdraw his letter of 25th November, 1892, in so far as it relates to his resignation of the Municipal service, the resignation of the post of Executive Engineer holding good ; (2) grant him leave without pay from 24th November 1892 to 20th March, 1893, the date of the confirmation of the new rules ; (3) grant him from that date a pension of Rs. 333-5-4 per mensem ; (4) recovery from him the amount of the pension at Rs. 250 per mensem, already paid to him from 24th November, 1892, to 20th March, 1893.

Dr. Cowasjee said that the matter had been discussed at a meeting of the Standing Committee, where the resolution in question was passed by the casting vote of the Chairman. He as the Chairman of the Committee thought it desirable that a question of such importance should be submitted to the Corporation, and he, therefore, gave his casting vote in favour of the resolution, which they might deal with in a way they deemed proper.

Mr. Wacha : What is your own opinion.

Dr. Cowasjee : Why do you wish to know my opinion ?

Mr. Wacha : I like to know if you have formed any opinion at all. (Laughter.)

The President said that the notice of motion given by the Hon. Mr. Oxenham on the same subject might be considered with Dr. Cowasji's proposal.

The Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham's motion ran as follows :—That the resolution No. 8753, dated 17th November, 1892, accepting Mr. Walton's resignation of service having been passed in consequence of an error in the Postal Department, resulting in failure to deliver an application for leave from Mr. Walton and withdrawal of his resignation, Mr. Walton be declared to have been on leave without pay up to May 1, 1893.

The Hon. Mr. Oxenham submitted that there was slight difference between his amendment and Dr. Cowasjee's original motion. He thought that neither the Corporation nor Mr. Walton were to blame for the missing letter, which had brought about the difficulty in the way of granting pension to Mr. Walton under the new rules. Mr. Walton resigned his services under the Corporation in November, 1893, and when he submitted his resignation he was evidently not aware that the new pension rules, under which he would have got an extra sum over and above the pension to which he was entitled, were being framed, and that they would come into force a few months after that period. He was subsequently informed by his agents in Bombay by a telegram that the new rules would soon be in force, and that it was not advisable for him to have resigned. Mr. Walton, thereupon, wrote a letter to the Corporation withdrawing his resignation and assigning reasons which prompted him to do so. But, unfortunately, through a mistake on the part of the Postal Department that letter was missing. The letter did not reach its destination but it was not owing to any mistake on the part of Mr. Walton, who should not be punished for the mistake of the Postal Department. Mr. Walton had done his best and taken every precaution which a man in his circumstances could do, to post the letter, and it was beyond doubt that he actually did post the letter in the presence of witnesses. The fact of his posting the letter was testified to in an affidavit by a lady and that affidavit was then on the table before them. Those facts were undeniable, and if any one questioned the truth, he must be prepared to say that Mr. Walton and the lady who had affixed her signature to the affidavit were guilty of a deliberate perjury.

Mr. Wacha enquired as to what had become of the letter.

Mr. Oxenham : Mr. Wacha has no right to interrupt me.

Mr. Wacha said that all he could say was that the disappearance of the letter was a curious circumstance.

Mr. Oxenham said that there was evidence which could not be impeached that the letters had been duly posted. He asked whether Mr. Wacha meant to say that Mr. Walton and the other signatory were guilty of deliberate perjury.

Mr. Wacha : I don't say that.

Mr. Oxenham proceeded to say that it would be remembered that it was felt by a large number of the members of the Corporation that it would be an exceedingly mean thing if they were to take advantage of the mistake of the Post Office and to deprive one of their servants of about £80 a year during his natural life.

Mr. Wacha : What has the Postal Department to say on the matter ?

Mr. Oxenham complained of such interruption on the part of Mr. Wacha, and appealed to the President to stop Mr. Wacha from interrupting him.

A Member : Keep quiet, Mr. Wacha.

Mr Wacha : But why do you then talk of the improbabilities ?

Mr. Oxenham retorted that he had not entered the question of probabilities. He had merely stated the facts. He urged that Mr. Walton asked for nothing but what was his fair and equitable right and what was his due. He did not speak about the legal rights. There was no doubt that if the letter in question had reached its destination Mr. Walton would have acquired a legal right to the larger pension to which he would have been entitled in April last. (Mr. Wacha : Question, question.) He was not asking the Corporation to do any act of favour at all, but he merely asked them to find a way out of the difficulty, and to remedy consequences of a mistake on the part of the Post Office, for which neither Mr. Walton nor the Corporation were to blame.

Mr. Anandrao Narayan Wasudeo seconded the motion.

The President : Now both Dr. Cowasjee's proposition and Mr. Oxenham's motion are before you for your consideration.

Dr. Bhalchandra was strongly opposed to both the resolutions on principle. He had nothing to say against Mr. Walton, personally, or his good services, and he believed that whatever services Mr. Walton had rendered to the Municipality had been duly acknowledged by their granting him the pension that he was entitled to at the time of his resignation. It was most important to remember that Mr. Walton did not take proper action at the proper time to entitle himself to an increased pension under the new rules. Much had been made of the missing letter, but Dr. Bhalchandra was of opinion that Mr. Walton by way of consulting his own interests in the best possible manner, ought to have sent a telegram direct to the Commissioner, who was the proper authority to be informed on the subject. It was also open to him to send a registered letter or a duplicate of the original letter ; but he did nothing of the sort. Dr. Bhalchandra did not challenge the affidavit which he asked them to bear in mind had not been sworn before a magistrate or some person in authority. Dr. Bhalchandra did not charge Mr. Walton or the lady with perjury. All he wished to say was why should the Corporation be made to pay for the mistake of the Postal Department against whom Mr. Walton might bring a suit for the recovery of damages sustained by him through the non-delivery of the letter. If the letter did not arrive by the first mail it ought to have reached its destination by one of the following mails. The letter ought to have been returned to Mr. Walton by the Dead Letter Office, if it were posted and if the addressee were not found. Again a duplicate copy had never been sent, and it would, therefore, be preposterous and imprudent to adopt a course, which was both dangerous and illegal. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Machonachie said that Dr. Bhalchandra could not be receiving letters from England, because, if he did, he would not have said that the letters sent to the Post Office were always duly delivered. Only last month a certain letter addressed to him (the speaker) had not been received, and it was still missing.

Mr. Roughton said that though he was in favour of granting Mr. Walton a larger pension, he disassociated himself entirely from the remarks made by Mr. Oxenham that if the Corporation did not grant it they would be taking a mean advantage of the mistake that had been perpetrated in connection with the subject. It was a phrase which Mr. Oxenham ought not to have used. (Hear, hear.) They were dealing with the question simply as a matter of business. Had Mr. Walton applied for leave instead of tendering his resignation, he would have got the larger pension under the new rules. Assuming that the facts were true—and as they were bound to accept them as true—and having regard to the fact that Mr. Walton had rendered long and meritorious services to the Municipality and also to the fact that he had contracted illness, which necessitated his taking long leave, in the service of the Municipality, the Corporation would be taking a just and generous view of the case if they granted extra pension to Mr. Walton. He did not wish to make a "misericordiam" appeal on behalf of Mr. Walton, but all he wished to say was that they should take a liberal view of the circumstances, which had compelled him to go on long leave. They should take into consideration the fact that Mr. Walton had served them faithfully for about twenty years, and that he had contracted illness in their service. The Corporation would under the circumstances do wisely to stretch a point in favour of their old and deserving servant, and grant him the larger pension to which he would have been entitled if he had applied for leave for a few months, which he would have certainly got. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal was against the pension being allowed to Mr. Walton under the new rules. It had been stated that Mr. Walton had been suffering from some sort of illness when he went on leave and that he was in bad health at the time he sent his resignation. He reminded the Corporation that as a matter of fact Mr. Walton was in service in England when he sent his resignation. He was actually in harness when he sent his letter, and that fact changed the whole aspect of the case. He asked them to consider whether it was fair to the rate-payers to grant the additional pension to Mr. Walton under the circumstances.

Dr. Banks stated that the only way for them to get out of paying the extra sum of pension was by quibbles ; but he did not for a moment suppose that his honourable colleagues would be guilty of such an act in the case of an absent man. Every member knew what good services Mr. Walton had rendered for a long series of years. It was said that he was able to do some little work at home but that was quite out of the question. The duties of his office, perhaps, were such as he could attend in spite of his poor health. He hoped that the Corporation would not grudge such a small amount as the man had rendered excellent services for a very long period.

The Hon Mr. Oxenham wished to give what he called a personal explanation. He said that his remarks were misunderstood by the members. He was very far from attributing to the members of the Corporation any meanness as misunderstood by a member of the board.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said that he had heard the members speaking about the past meritorious services rendered to the Municipality by their old servant, Mr. Rienzi Walton, but he asked them to remember that Mr. Walton's services were subjected to criticisms. The members should not forget the memorable debate that took place in 1880 in connection with Mr. Walton's work. He did not wish to wake up old squabbles. What he wanted to say was that the story of the lost letter was an after-thought and it was done with a view to getting larger pension under the new rules.

Mr. Robach pointed out that it would be within the recollection of all the members that Mr. Walton had sent his resignation early in order to facilitate some arrangements regarding certain appointments in the Municipality. Mr. Walton would have continued his services but obviously for facilitating the arrangements in connection with appointments which were then to be made he sent his resignation.

The amendment was first put to the vote, and lost, 14 votes being recorded in favour and 25 against it.

Dr. Cowasjee's original proposition was then put to the vote and lost.

PROPOSED ROAD FROM VEHAR TO TULSI.

Mr. Roughton proposed that sanction be given to an advance of Rs. 25,000, from available funds or other balances to meet the cost of constructing a road from Vehar to Tulsi, with a light tram-way to carry pipes as provided for in the Loan Works Budget for 1893-94, the amount to be adjusted against the Loan when raised.

Mr. Shroff opposed the motion on the ground that there was no necessity for such a road.

The motion was, after some discussion, put to the vote but lost.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

OWNERS and trainers are reminded that entries for the races of the 27th instant close this day, at noon.

R. A. WELLIS, Honorary Secretary.
Sirdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBERY AGAINST A DISTRICT DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SHIVAPPA BIN BHIMAPPA AND OTHERS.

THESE were three appeals by the Government of Bombay in the case of the three accused, named Shivappa bin Bhimappa, Lakhshmappa bin Hanamappa, and Lingo Anant, against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. R. Knight, first-class Magistrate of Bijapore, by which the accused were, in three separate cases, acquitted of falsely charging Mr. J. M. Cursetjee, District Deputy Collector, with having received a bribe to induce him to acquit the accused in certain cases then pending against them. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown ; Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the complainant ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment, after hearing the arguments of counsel, said : These are appeals by the Government of Bombay against acquittals on charges under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code at trials held by Mr. Knight, a Magistrate of the first class in the Bijapore District. Mr. Jehanghier Manockji Cursetjee had complained that the accused had made defamatory statements to the effect that he, as a magistrate in that District, engaged in trying them on a criminal charge, had, on the 8th September, 1892, corruptly accepted from them a bribe of Rs. 800 as an inducement to acquit them, which sum, they said, he returned to them on the 9th September after having told them he required Rs. 1,200, which the other party was ready to pay to get them convicted, and after their telling them they were unable to pay so much. The statements were admittedly made at Muddebehal to Mr. Monteath, who took them down in writing, and they bear date the 8th December, 1892. The matter and the names of the accused had been mentioned in some of the three petitions which had been received by the Government of Bombay, and purported to come from Karigowda, the accused person in Criminal Appeal 328 of 1893, who, on the 6th December, 1892, disowned them before Mr. Monteath. What I have said in Karigowda's case appears on the evidence of the chitnis to apply to the manner in which the presence of the three accused before Mr. Monteath was procured, viz., by compulsion of the police. What I have said in that case as to the legal position of Mr. Monteath at the time of his inquiry, and as to the accused having no protection against punishment for making false statements is also applicable. These accused were in the same position before Mr. Monteath as Karigowda was ; and I do not in this judgment repeat my reasons for my conclusions on these points ; nor those for holding that the acts complained of form the subject of a charge under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. The trying Magistrate had under section 254 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to frame a charge on what the evidence for the prosecution disclosed, to show what the accused had to meet, not necessarily to charge the offence stated in the complaint. It is not contended by Mr. Jardine that in framing a charge under section 211 the Magistrate committed error. But it is urged for the Crown that as the facts in evidence prove the offence of defamation, there should have been a conviction under section 500. Before stating the argument for this contention it is convenient to state how the Court below dealt with the evidence of facts. The Magistrate was aware that on a charge under section 211 the onus of proving the falsehood lies on the prosecution 9, B. H. C. 457. He comments on the highly improbable story told by the accused, but he notices the great area of incident, and that the numerous witnesses to prove the bribery have not been shaken by cross-examination. Perplexed by the improbability on the one hand and the testimony on the other, he doubts if the falsehood is proved, and gives the accused the benefit. He does not find that the charge of bribery is proved ; on the evidence he does not hold Mr. Jehangier guilty. But he says that with the whole evidence before him, he would, if that officer were the accused person, refuse even to give a sanction for the prosecution of the present accused, his accusers, for false evidence. I take the Court to mean that the falsity of the charge of bribery is not proved beyond reasonable doubt ; if the Magistrate had used this ordinary formula, his reason for acquitting under section 211 would have been clear enough. But Mr. Jardine, for the complainant, urges that there should have been a charge of defamation and a finding thereon, whereby the acquittal under section 211 would, on the above conclusions of the Magistrate, have been neutralised by a conviction on the very same evidence under section 500. This results automatically, he urges, by mere operation of section 105 of the Indian Evidence Act, which throws on the man accused of defamation the whole burden of proving the plea of defence, *i.e.*, the truth of the charge, this justification of the defamatory words depending on a special exception No. 1 to the definition in section 499 of the Penal Code. Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the accused, has raised a striking argument that, stringent though the words of section 105 be, they cannot have been meant to justify a conviction for defamation, when the trying Court is very far from certain that the imputation is false. How can it be said on such a verdict that the guilt of the accused is proved beyond reasonable doubt ? Procedure ought not to be used to convict men on mere probability or suspicion, as no enacted words required the Magistrate to charge for defamation this great principle justified him in confining the charge to section 211. This is the argument. If it could be held that section 211 applied to the facts, then it seems a plausible argument. But as we hold that section 211 is inapplicable, we need not do more than mention this contention, the present facts not being such as come under both sections 211 and 499. Coming now to the merits, and looking first at the evidence in the gross, we may, like the Magistrate, test the very contradictory accounts, the charge of bribery and the denial thereof, by the probabilities. As no corrupt man would the very next day return a bribe of Rs. 800 without some strong reason, the charge would be more like truth if there were any evidence of the payment of the bribe of Rs. 1,200, which the accused say Mr. Jehanghier told them he was going to get, *i.e.*, from their enemy, Baslingappa. Of this there is no proof, nor trace, only flat denial by both the complainant and Baslinga. Enmity will carry a man long way ; but we seldom hear of so heavy a payment, merely to get other people convicted. Again, the accused say that this affair and the threat made by Mr. Jehanghier in presence of Baslinga, that he would convict them, took place on the 9th September. But the case went on until October 10, when they were convicted. Nevertheless, they made no complaint, although in Bijapore, the head-quarters of the District, nor attempted to get their case transferred to another Magistrate. Again, the fact that they got all their money back gives a *prima facie* unreal air to the loans : they are not out of pocket by anything done by the complainant. It is proved, and admitted, that they had to pay at least Rs. 350 for legal and other expenses in the case ; and the accused Lakshmappa has stated that Wandal Bhimappa, who took charge of the Rs. 800 on its being returned, had been defraying the expenses of livelihood of Lakshmappa's wife and children. The accused Lingo admits that he had to spend Rs. 50 or 60 to get back into caste, and some more on his wife's lying-in. Of the Rs. 800, Rs. 150 are said to be the accused persons' own and Rs. 150 were raised without bond or entry from friends. Then there come Rs. 100 borrowed from a money-lender, Sangapa, by Lakshmappa, and Rs. 200 by Lingo. The accused represent some interveners, as informed of the intended destination of the money and as advising and helping them to borrow it. But while these busybodies or partizans know the whole story, and depose to numerous statements incriminating Mr. Jehanghir but put only into the mouths of the accused, the man, Sangappa, who advances the Rs. 300, a serious step, as the others declined to do that, is kept in complete ignorance of the necessity and the intention to bribe. He deposes that he was told nothing about these things, and it is not suggested that he was. This seems to me quite out of the usual course of things, and suggestive of the untruth of the accused's story. A close connection so deeply interested in the case as Wandal Bhimappa must not be believed on his mere statement ; and it is not usual for the Courts to give much weight to mere reports of conversations like those with the accused. But it is obvious on the very threshold of the case that proof of the borrowing of the money is far away from proof that Mr. Jehanghier received it. It may very well be true that the accused had some corrupt intentions to bribe that gentleman : it may also be that without intending to part with any money (and as I have said before, they were not out of pocket at all by the bribery) they wished to blacken the Magistrate's character by saying they were going to give bribes or had given bribes. But, as we may not assume the corruption of the Magistrate, so we must look upon the accused as designing and criminal men as settled by this Court in the cases where the opposite doctrine deduced by a Magistrate from the language views of Sir R. West *arguendo* is denounced by this Court. Queen-Empress *vs.* Maganlal I. L. R. 14, Bom. 115 ; Queen-Empress *vs.* Chagan *ibid* 331. I think it also highly improbable that even an official, steeped in corruption for a long time, would act in the bold and incautious manner, wherein the accused say Mr. Jehanghier acted in a station like Bijapore, where his superior, the Collector, and District Magistrate, who is readily accessible to the people as he knows Canarese, holds his Court, and where there is a Judge and other Magistrates and officials. There is no reason apparent for Mr. Jehanghier, after receiving the Rs. 800 on the 8th September, running a new risk by requiring the three accused to come up to his bungalow, not his Court-house, next day. It appears incredible, that astute bribers like these, with an active assistant like Wandal Bhimappa at their side, should remain supine for a whole month, after the Magistrate had told them he would convict them, after he had on the 9th September put them in prison. They did not even mention this to their pleader. Their tale about weeping is theatrical. They had more to gain by denouncing the Magistrate on the 9th September before he had imprisoned and convicted them than they had when they came before Mr. Monteath. The above considerations, coupled with the fact that there is no evidence, except their statements, of the one great allegation, on which the whole story depends, the receipt of Rs. 1,200 by Mr. Jehanghier from Baslinga, require this Court to examine very narrowly the evidence about the three visits to the bungalow. As remarked by the Magistrate, the discrepancies are not numerous. The complaint admits that the four persons under trial, the three accused and the son, Ramchandra, of one of them, came to his private bungalow. From my own experience as a Magistrate, I think suitors are prone to do this ; and as the complainant says he turned them out, I do not think their act incriminates him. The Courts ought, whenever possible, to sit in public places where all men and women may come, where, above all, the newspaper reporters may have open admittance ; but it is not easy to prevent the suitors obtruding on the Magistrate's privacy. The accused represent the go-between Janu as speaking of finding a corrupt opportunity, the first interview, when complainant might be in good spirits. This remark they have been silent over at the trial. The incident about the complainant showing with his fingers how many hundred rupees he demanded at the interview was not even hinted at before Mr. Monteath. The accused say, and the Magistrate believes them, and probably rightly, that Baslinga was their arch-enemy, the real prosecutor, who had put them to all the anxiety of the trial, convictions, and sentences. When, therfore, they seek to implicate him in the most material incident of the case, the incident which alone explains the complainant's conduct in returning the Rs. 800, we must remember that the motive of revenge may have come into play, and that his inclusion in the alleged corruption may be false. After some scrutiny of the evidence we had another sitting to examine the record, as to where Baslinga was on the occasion. Lingo told Mr. Monteath that Baslinga was in the bungalow. He told the Magistrate that he was near the entrance of the compound. These statements appear contradictory. Shivappa and Lakshma told Mr. Monteath that Baslinga was found sitting ; and I think the context means that he was inside the bungalow. What they said to the Magistrate, perhaps, means the same, though the Magistrate's notes show him to have understood Shivappa to say he saw Baslinga as he left the compound. There may have been some ambiguity in the use of the word bungalow. But as no cross-examination was directed on the point, it ought not to be pressed hard against the accused, though, on the whole, the discrepancy does, I think, favour the complainant. Both he and the peon, Janu, and Basliuga deny the story altogether. There is also no corroboration of the three accused about these interviews, except reports of what they themselves have said. In this state of the testimony as an unprejudiced Court cannot start with any presumption against a Magistrate, it would be unsafe to hold the story proved *a fortiori*, when its very improbable nature is considered. Doubtless, there is much agreement of the testimony of the three accused as witnesses for each other. That evidence is admissible, but open to the remark that, as all three were under trial, they had each the strongest motive for deposing in favour of the other. See Winter's case for the remarks on inducements to witnesses. L. R. 1, Q. B. 289, 390, pp. 312, 320, 324, 327, 392. Doubtless, the accused testify to their own crime, against self-interest. But, then, they have also a powerful self-interest in getting quit of the charges hanging over them, and for this purpose they must repeat in Court the allegations of bribery. As noticed in Chagan's case I. L. R. 14. Bom. 341, also it is no uncommon thing for persons to allege their own complicity in the crime in order by false charges to convict some one else. There is force also in the argument for the complainant that if he had been guilty of taking bribes he would not have of his own motion brought the cases of theft against the accused before the Collector and Magistrate, when he (the complainant) urged an appeal from the acquittal by the Joint Sessions Judge to the High Court. A guilty Magistrate would have tried to keep back his judicial proceedings from the examination of this tribunal. After careful consideration we are of opinion that the charge of bribery is not proved. We convict all the three accused of the offence of defamation, and under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code sentence each of them to four months' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Ranade, who concurred, said : The points of law involved in these three cases are the same as those discussed by me in my decision of Criminal Appeal, No. 328 of 1893. I do not think that the Magistrate was right in setting aside the charge of defamation in respect of which the complaint was made, and substituting in its place a charge under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code. On the questions of fact involved in these cases, I agree with the full detailed examination of the evidence contained in my brother Justice Jardine's judgment, and it is not necessary to go over the same ground again. It appears to me that so far from the evidence in these cases being more favourable to the accused than the evidence in Karigowda's case, there are more distinct marks of improbability and falsehood stamped on the face of the evidence in these cases than in Karigowda's case. In the first place, Karigowda at least gained his object, in that his son was acquitted by the Magistrate. In these three cases the parties were convicted. Secondly, the alleged bribes in these three cases were admittedly returned back to the accused. The complainant, if he really had the reputation in the Bijapore Bazaar of taking money right and left, in small sums and in large sums, from all sorts and conditions of men, must certainly be credited with a singular lack of intelligence in transacting these bribery negotiations directly with the parties, in batches of three together, after receiving the money one evening, and throwing away the bags without any apparent concealment next day and asking the suitors to take the money with them. He is alleged to have done this, because of a supposed offer from the enemy of the accused, of which he himself gave notice to them. Their suspicion was said to have been confirmed by the presence of the enemy in the compound or in the bungalow,

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT FIRST MEMONWADA STREET AND AT TANK STREET.
On the undermentioned Days Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs Lalljee Doongersey, Jadowjee Doongersey, and Jadowjee Jairam, carrying on business together in partnership under the name of Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgazor, Hajee Salley Mahomed Hajee Mahomed, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 27th July, 1889, the following properties:—
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd January, 1894, at 4 P.M.
FIRSTLY.—All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. Ward No. 2382, Street No. 387-391, standing on the Fazenda land formerly belonging to the deceased convict, Aloo Paroo, and now in the possession of the Governmen of Bombay, situate, ying and being in the first Memonwada Street, without the fort walls of Bomba , in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 232 and seven-ninths square yards, under bill No. 122, and bounded on the east a north by a passage, and the proverty forme ly of Ramchandra Gopal Senoy and now of Jaffar Soolleyman, on the west by the first Memonwada Street, and on the south by the house formerly of Ramchandra Gopal Senoy and Meyanbhai Bohra, and now of Meyan Ahmed Esmail Khandwani, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Salley Mahomed Haiee Mahomed.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th January, 1894, at 4 P.M.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Tank Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1543, new No 3898, old Survey No. 2-2383 and new No. 4028, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 491, 495, 613, street Nos. 123, 127, 131 and 36, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by Tank Street, on the north by Mastansha Tank, and on the south by a passage, containing by admeasurement about 216 and six-ninths square yards, and which said premises were and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Salley Mahomed Hajee Mahomed.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, Solicitors to the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 23, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 22.

No further telegraphic market advices are to hand through Reuter since those chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	4,26,557
" " Branches...	Dec.	"	1,74,711
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	55,13,832
Government Securities	Dec.	"	2,09,081
Other authorized "	Dec.	"	35,114
Loans	Dec.	"	48,638
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Inc.	"	10,60,054
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	2,08,909
Cash.....	Dec.	"	56,83,513

Although the directors of the Presidency Bank did not, apparently, deem it necessary to make a further advance in their rates at the last Board meeting, in view of the still sluggish condition of the export trade, and with financial needs in connection with the Cotton crop still upon a comparatively moderate scale, the Bank's Cash Balance has continued to decrease, a further reduction of over 56¼ lakhs during the week covered by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day having brought it down to 135¼ lakhs. This had been mainly owing to withdrawals from Private Deposits to the large extent of some 55 lakhs; for in Loans there had been a slight decrease; while the increase in Bills Discounted had been less than half of what it was in the week preceding. The net increase in the trade demand for Money, however, as disclosed by the Return under notice, is 65¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of 60¼ lakhs in the week preceding; while in the open market there is an increasing demand for accommodation, at higher rates.

COTTON.—Exporters have bought only 100 bales of ready new Damergaum, at Rs. 190 to-day; but a moderate business has been done by local spinners, the tone of the market having been steady at an advance of Rs. 2 per candy. The Mills have taken in all 1,750 bales, consisting, in ready new cotton, of Khangaum, at Rs. 189½-90; 300 each of Salgam, at Rs. 177-8; and Cutchgaum, at Rs. 174; 200 each of Zalna Ginned, at Rs. 189; and Barsee, at Rs. 194¼; and 150 Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 201; and in old stuff, of 100 each of Karee Ginned, at Rs. 193; Wudwan, at Rs. 189; and Jalgaum, at Rs. 154 per candy. There has been some rain in the Bengal Cotton circle since the middle of last week, when the last official telegrams were received, this morning's messages reporting a fall of 13 cents, 85 cents and 19 cents, in the Agra, Delhi, and Cawnpore districts, respectively, while at Beawar it was cloudy, but no rain had fallen. When the telegrams were sent off this morning, the weather had become bright, with no sign of rain at Cawnpore; and at Agra it looked like clearing up; but at Delhi there was every appearance of a continued fall. There had been no further rain in any district of the other circles. Picking had partially begun in the Wadwan and Dhollera districts of the Dhollera circle; and at Bhownugger, in the same circle, it had become general, and arrivals were daily increasing.

WHEAT continues in but small request for export, but the tone of the market is steady, and prices are all unchanged. The new crop is officially stated to be flourishing at Khangaum, Julgaum, and Dhollera.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent to-day for export; but no further change in prices has taken place, and the feeling is steady. The new crop of *Linseed* is reported to be doing badly at Nagpore; but it was being harvested in favourable weather at Oomrawattee; and it was doing well at Jalgaum.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	6,965	bales.
Wheat.....	9,223	cwts.
Linseed	3,945	"
Rapeseed	3,501	"
Gingelly.....	6,898	"
Poppyseed.....	957	"
Groundnuts	7,944	"
Castorseed.....	2,334	"
Rice	5,741	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Very little fresh business has been done to-day owing to the unsettled state of the Produce Markets consequent upon the collapse in Exchange.

EXCHANGE open unsettled, at 1s. 2¼d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 9-32d, for Demand; and at 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits; and a little Telegraphic, for June transfer, was done at the above quotations. Calcutta rates were 3-16d. and higher, nominally, than those ruling here; and before long, the Silver and Gold dealers began re-selling Demand Bank Bills at 1s. 2 5-16d., then at 1s. 2 11-32d., 1s. 2 3-8d, 1s. 2 13-32d., and 1s 2 7-16d.; and Credits gradually moved up until the closing quotations became 1s. 2⅜d., fair supply of Merchants' Bills having came out up to 1s. 2 19-32d.; the price of Silver, for shipment, being 87¼ to ½, at which there has been a good enquiry. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3/8 to 13-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 19-32 to 5/8d.	"
Francs do.	1·53¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103⅜ for Fours for Money and the next Settlement, and 103 11-16 for the March Account, and the feeling thereafter becoming firmer, an advance of ¼ per cent. was established, the cash leaving off at 104; and the new 3½ per Cents at 100¼.

SHARES have been very quiet, and the only changes which we have to make in quotations this evening are an advance of Rs. 20 in Hyderabad Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 10 in Framji Petit; of Rs. 7½ in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 5 in Mazagon; and of Rs. 5 in Treacher and Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending January 20, compared with the statement of January 13, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 13. Rs.	Jan. 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	38,85,315	43,12,412
Do. do. at Branches	32,3,,294	30,60,583
Other Deposits	3,34,14,377	3,08,00,540
Post Bills	7,687	9,123
Cash Credits, undrawn	26,41,345	26,41,729
Rs. ..	6,04,35,058	5,51,77,687
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,13,23,047	1,10,78,892
Cash Credits on do. do.	65,01,016	64,68,482
Loans do. do. do.	59,37,198	58,88,563
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,63,67,707	1,77,27,761
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,949		
Applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,92,949	3,92,949
Stamps &c.	21,502	21,856
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks...	3,81,741	1,72,832
Cash and Currency Notes	1,91,09,898	1,33,26,335
Rs. ..	6,04,35,058	5,51,77,687

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd January, 1894.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	..	..	...	..
Teheran	22	2	40 p.m.	...	17
Suez	22	2	55 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages at Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 22nd January 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	12	...	1
" Kurrachee.....	..	49	...	1
" Madras	..	41	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 21.
10 p.m. ... 74·3
SUNDAY, JANUARY 22.
6 a.m. ... 70·8
10 a.m. ... 75·8
2 p.m. ... 80·8
4 p.m. ... 81·1

SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.
With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.
Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE: 4 Annas.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARGLES—January 13, at Ryan Factory, Durbhungah, the wife of A E Argles, of a son.
BEATSON—January 13, at Kandawgyee House, Rangoon, the wife of Walter W G Beatson, of a son.
PACKHAM—January 13, at Calcutta, the wife of Capt F W Packham, B I S N Co, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

D'AUVERGNE—GROSE—January 15, In Chris Church Rawalpindi, Verner D'Auvergne, of Orleans, to Alice Maude Clare, youngest daughter of the late Surgeon F J Grose, M R C S, I M S.

DEATH.

BOWDEN—January 17, at 117, Ripon Street, Calcutta, Sophia Barwell, widow of the late Captain W Bowden, aged 61 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1894.

ALL things human have an end, and the stage of finality has at length been reached at the High Court in connection with the trial of the prisoners charged with the committal of various offences during the riots of August last. We reviewed the trials which had taken place when the Court adjourned for the Christmas vacation, and have now only to refer to those which have been dealt with since the Criminal Sessions were resumed on January 8. The first case was that in which Akbarshakhan Nadirshakhan and four other Mahomedans were tried for the offences of rioting, armed with deadly weapons; damaging and defiling a temple at Chimbur Gully, with intent to insult the religion of the Hindus; dacoity; mischief by fire; and with causing grievous hurt, culpable homicide, and murder of a man named Nanoo Paudoo. The Hon Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused were represented by Mr. Kirkpatrick who raised the preliminary objection that the charges against his clients formed part of two separate offences committed at separate times. Mr. Justice Bayley holding that the prisoners could only be tried separately for separate transactions, the Advocate-General selected as the offences on which to put the prisoners on their trial those of rioting, and defiling and setting fire to a temple. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that, on the afternoon of August 11, a body of twenty-five or thirty Mahomedans were rioting in Chimbur Gully or Khara Tank Street and Dubboo Street. Several witnesses swore to having seen the five accused amongst the rioters, armed with sticks. A portion of the property looted by the rioters was found in possession of the second accused. The cross-examination was largely directed to the endeavour to disprove the allegation that the five prisoners were ringleaders in the mob, but for the prosecution the point of law so frequently brought to the attention of the jury during the trials was emphasised, namely, that any person joining a riot with a common object is as much responsible for any act committed by the crowd as if it was solely his own act. A strong point was also made of the fact that the value of the evidence of identification was increased by the witnesses having known the accused men for years. For the defence Mr. Kirkpatrick argued that where an outrage had been committed there was always a tendency to place the blame upon any prisoners who might have been arrested. The learned counsel asked the jury not to be biassed by probabilities, but to simply decide the case on the evidence. The jury took the view that the evidence was reliable, and the prisoners were each sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Kutchra Jugga and two other Hindus were next placed in the dock on an indictment charging them with rioting, defiling, and damaging the mosque and durga of Hajee Ali with intent to insult the religion of Mahomedans, with committing murder by causing the death of a man named Shaik Hoosein Shaik Sultan, dacoity, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a man named Hajee Noor Mahomed Noorbux, and the deceased. The Advocate-General and Mr. Anderson again prosecuted, and the brief for the defence was held by Mr. Lowndes. The charges against the accused arose out of an attack made by a body of Hindus on a Mahomedan durga, situated on an island in the sea, at Hornby Vellard. A party of Hindus, came to the Vellard from the Mahaluxmee Road, and attacked a number of chawls, occupied by Mahomedan fakirs, and after striking some of them, gave chase to those who ran away. They then went across the strip of land leading to Hajee Ali's durga which was tenanted by five Mahomedans and several women and children. The crowd attacked the durga and destroyed it, breaking the windows and the tombs; doing a great deal of other damage, and murdering a man, named Shaik Hoosein Shaik Sultan, who died half-an-hour after they had struck him with sticks. Another man, named Noor Mahomed, was also attacked and was severely injured, but other persons escaped. A considerable sum of money—religious contributions—and a parrot were stolen from the durga. For the defence it was urged that the common object of the mob could not have been murder, seeing that they did not kill the fakirs before visiting the island, where there must have been some fifty inhabitants, out of whom one person only was killed. The common object of the crowd was to retaliate for the insults suffered by their co-religionists on the previous day. The case having lasted two days the jury evinced some anxiety to pronounce a verdict of not guilty before hearing the summing up of the Judge, but his Lordship on reference to the Code held that this course could not be taken. On the resumption of the hearing at the next sitting, however Mr. Justice Bayley said he had come to the conclusion that a verdict could be given, as there were ample grounds for the jury hesitating to convict the prisoners. The jury thereupon acquitted the accused, and they were discharged.

In the case tried before Christmas, in which Shewlal Merwan and five other Hindus were placed at the bar and charged with the murder of two persons, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and rioting armed with deadly weapons, the jury, when the case for the prosecution was closed, were allowed to retire for consultation. Upon their return into Court after a few minutes, the foreman intimated that the jury unanimously acquitted all the prisoners in respect to the charges of murder and culpable homicide, but were prepared to let the trial proceed in respect to the charge of rioting. Mr. Jardine then addressed the jury for the defence on the charges of rioting only, and called several witnesses to prove an *alibi* on behalf of the first prisoner. Before all the evidence for the defence had been called or the learned counsel had summed up the evidence on either side, the foreman stated that, by a majority of seven to two, the jury were prepared to give a verdict of acquittal of the charge of rioting also. His Lordship accepted the unanimous verdict of acquittal of the charges of murder and culpable homicide, but disagreed with the verdict of the majority on the charge of rioting, and ordered a new trial of the prisoners upon it. When the court resumed after the Christmas holidays, Mr. Jardine applied for the case to be traversed to the ensuing Sessions, which begin on February 2. The chief ground for the application was that the presiding judge had expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the accused, and this could scarcely fail to have a prejudicial effect if the case was re-tried before his Lordship. The Advocate-General opposed the application, and Mr. Justice Bayley refused to grant it on the ground that traverses under the circumstances were quite contrary to the practice of the Court. The re-hearing of the case commenced on January 15, and constituted the last trial in connection with the riots. The number of special jurors objected to was so large that the unchallenged remnant fell short by one of the requisite number, and the trial had to be adjourned to the following day. The evidence tendered for the prosecution was upon the lines of that previously heard, and went to show that the prisoners while armed with sticks formed part of the crowd that had been engaged in rioting at Bapty Road and had attacked the shop of the Mahomedan tailor, named Chinkoo. One of the witnesses, a woman, named Sukeena, had stated she had seen some of the prisoners, who at the time were about sixty feet from her, leave the tailor's shop, armed with blood-stained sticks. In answer to the court, she admitted she was short-sighted, and on being put to a practical test was unable to state correctly how many gentlemen were seated in the jury box. Another of the witnesses, in cross-examination said there was blood on the weapons the men were carrying, but he could not state whether they had sticks, iron bars, or chunam pounders in their hands. Mr. Lowndes, in an able speech for the defence, said that a crowd of Purdasees had been taken up by the police, and every one of them who had been identified by the witnesses had been brought before the Court, and that being the case, the proof of identification was invalid. Dealing with the discrepancies in the evidence, he said in such cases they might expect to find something of the sort, but when, as was the case in the present trial, there was simply a mass of discrepancies, such evidence could not be believed. He reminded the jury that the aggressors in the case had been the Mahomedans, who should have been the people placed before the Court, and not the prisoners, who had been arrested, simply because a murder had been committed, but by whom it had not been proved. Mr. Lowndes was proceeding to call evidence for the defence, when the foreman of the jury intimated that they had unanimously arrived at a verdict of not guilty. Despite a protest from the Advocate-General against a verdict at that early stage, Mr. Justice Bayley accepted the finding of the jury, and the prisoners were discharged.

The November Sessions, the longest on record, concluded on Thursday last after a sitting extending over thirty-seven days, more than thirty of which were occupied with riot cases. Of the ninety-eight prisoners brought up for trial six Mahomedans and twenty-three Hindus were discharged. Three Hindu prisoners were sentenced to transportation for life, seven to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, one to four years, and one to three years. Four of the Mahomedan prisoners were sentenced to transportation for life, one to ten years' imprisonment, thirty-nine to five years; and six to three years. Excluding the life sentences, the accumulated terms of imprisonment passed on the rioters has been exactly 300 years. The most remarkable feature of the protracted trials has been the inability to bring home to any one of the prisoners the charge of murder, although nearly half of the ninety-eight prisoners were indicted for the commission of that offence. A reference to the report of Dr. Weir, will show that of the eighty-one deaths attributable to the outbreak, nineteen only were from gun-shot wounds. All the others were due to injuries received during the affrays of August 12 and 13th last. That so much blood should have been shed without a single person being found guilty of the capital crime, proves the difficulty of obtaining from eye-witnesses of scenes of danger and excitement a coherant and trustworthy account of what really takes place, more especially when those eye-witnesses are entirely composed of persons who from race and creed are possessed of very strong partisan feeling. It is a sound dictum of law that a man must be believed to be innocent until he is proved guilty, and bearing in mind the conflicting nature of the evidence in each case, no fault can be found with the jurors in refusing to consign men to the gallows without the clearest proof that they were really the men guilty. The escape of all the prisoners from the capital sentence does not prove that deeds of cruel violence can be committed with impunity. Apart from the fact that it was only under cover of the general disorder existing at the time that the guilty escaped the death penalty, the heaviest punishment the law can inflict, apart from the capital sentences, has been passed upon seven prisoners who were indicted for murder, whilst eight others are to undergo a term of ten years' rigorous imprisonment. Although no culprit pays the penalty of his crime with his life, the punishment meted out at the Criminal Sessions just concluded was sufficiently severe to act as a warning to all concerned that there is a day of reckoning for those who take advantage of times of excitement to kill and maim their fellow-subjects.

WHAT we suppose is an unprecedented mistake is reported to have been perpetrated by the Engineer's Department of the South Indian Railway. The first public intimation of the blunder was given by our Madras contemporary, under the heading of "A Most Extraordinary Mistake." Only the other day the south country papers were congratulating the Railway Company in having effected great improvements in its rolling stock. To-day, no doubt, the Company wishes the congratulations had not been offered, for it has been discovered that the engines recently imported from England are too heavy by ten tons, and it is absolutely unsafe for them to cross bridges of more than seventy feet span at more than a snail's pace, According to our contemporary's version there are not less than forty of these engines on indent from England, and as they are practically indispensable to the proper working of the line, the position is a very serious one, both for the Company and the travelling public. When the mistake was discovered, the engines were prohibited travelling over the long bridges at more than a walking pace. The effect of this was naturally to nullify the Company's time-tables, and the consequence was that trains have been running hours late. The worst of the difficulty is that there is no immediate remedy. To strengthen the bridges sufficiently to bear the weight of the new locomotives would require huge sums of money and a considerable period of time; to give up using the new engines would throw the Locomotive Department on its beam ends. It would take many months, perhaps years, our local contemporary learns, to replace these heavy engines by lighter ones from England, and meanwhile the Company would be quite unable to haul its trains The maximum weight sanctioned by the Government of India on a pair of metre gau

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RECRUITING FOR HAWAII IN CANADA.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Agents of the Queen of Hawaii are recruiting men in the Western territory of Canada to be conveyed to Honolulu in small groups.

COMMERCIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

Advices from Italy state that there is a continuous run on the State Savings Bank in Rome and that the Banca Popolare at Alessandria has suspended payment.

KING MILAN'S MOVEMENTS.

King Milan goes to Belgrade to advise his son, who is utterly at variance with his ministers.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVIAN CABINET.

BELGRADE, JAN. 21.

The Servian Cabinet resigned the moment King Milan reached here. Their resignation has been accepted.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

THE PROPOSED BUFFER STATE.

PARIS, JAN. 21.

The Chamber of Deputies have adopted the treaty concluded with Siam. In the debate which took place M. Casimir Perier declined to discuss the question of a buffer state, which, he said, had to be settled with Great Britain.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN TONQUIN.

PARIS, JAN. 21.

The Tonquin papers report a serious conflict between the French forces and some pirates in which the former lost their commander and twenty in killed and wounded.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND THE CENTRAL MAHOMEDAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

In replying to the address from the Central Mahomedan National Association to-day, H. E. the Viceroy said that he fully realised the expression of opinion from a body representing sixty millions of the people and had spared no pains to secure them a fair share of public patronage as he recommended the elevation of one of them to the High Court.

Referring to the late riots his Excellency said that he felt assured that the Association would throw their weight on the side of prudence and forbearance.

Referring to the Enlarged Councils the Viceroy said that they will be the means of bringing the Government into closer touch with public opinion and afford additional securities for the soundness and utility of our legislation and intention to secure the Mahomedans a reasonable number of seats. The vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. Chentsal Rao would be filled by a Mahomedan Councillor, including the eight Indian gentlemen, of whom three will be Hindus, two Sikhs, two Mahomedans, and one Parsee.

Speaking of the success in establishing cordial relations with the Ameer his Excellency said that he recognised the importance of securing the confidence of the ruler, and spared no efforts to convince the Amir of the good-will towards him.

REPLY TO THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Replying to the address from the Calcutta Corporation he said he was rejoiced that he was not allowed to leave Calcutta without his expression of good-will; and further said though the Corporation was a non-political body it contained representatives of many political schools, who could not be expected to part with their political convictions when entering their Council chamber, the Government thus being obliged to run counter to the sentiments of different sections of the community.

He further said that he trusted the time was not far distant when Calcutta will be provided with a direct communication with two great arterial lines from the south and the south-west and expressed his gratitude for their sympathetic reference to the difficulty in financial matters. The Government constantly regret their obligation to restrict within narrow limits the expenditure upon reproductive works and railways. He leaves the country, his Excellency said, knowing more about these things than when he arrived. His Excellency promised to help India when he retired.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND HIS COUNCIL BILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 22.

The *Pioneer*, commenting on the Secretary of State's action regarding the sale of Council Bills says: "No legislation could be effective in the face of such a display of vacillation and diffidence on the part of the legislator, more especially when, as in the present instance, the matter is one where an almost indispensable condition of success is an inspiration of the public with feelings of confidence in the policy of the Government. The immediate result of the Secretary of State's announcement has been to produce something like a panic in the Calcutta Market, nor is it easy to see how this state of things can be otherwise than chronic with a Secretary of State incapable of making up his mind for two months together what is, and what is not, the right policy to adopt."

THE MAHARAJA SCINDHIA.

The Maharaja Scindhia left Gwalior on Sunday for Calcutta, where he arrives to-morrow. He is accompanied by Colonel Reynolds, Resident. Dr. Crofts Johnstone, and Bapu Sahib Jadow, President, State Council.

THE WAZIRIS.

It has been practically decided that no expedition shall be undertaken this season against the Waziris, who at present are on their good behaviour.

TIME-EXPIRED MEN.

One hundred and fifty time-expired men, all with good-conduct badges, will proceed home on board the H. M. S. Warren Hastings, which conveys the Viceregal party to Marseilles.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Formosa arrived here this morning.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. LaSeyne reached Aden, on Friday, the 19th instant, at 4 a.m.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. Australien, left Aden, for Europe, on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m.

The Italian steamer Stura, left Penang, for Bombay, on the 21st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3¾
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	98½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	61½
Bar Silver	31d

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 22.

Mr. F. W. Porter, Inspector-General of Police in these Provinces, intends retiring in May next.

The transfer of Brigadier-General Gosset, from the Command of the Mandalay District to Bangalore, has been approved of by the Government of India.

Colonel Bird, C.B., will succeed General Gossett at Mandalay.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 2nd battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles, has been selected to find the usual detachment for Simla this summer.

SANCTION has been accorded to the Essex Regiment to furnish the company for Moradabad in lieu of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

CAPTAIN RICHARDSON, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Adjutant and Instructor in Gunnery at Karachi, *vice* Captain Wynne.

THE Pimpi Column, Chin Hills, had met one small armed party of Chins, of which one was killed. About 25 prisoners have been made by the column and sent in.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS ABBEY, Parker and Stewart, Unattached List, have been appointed to the 7th Bombay Lancers, 4th and 10th Bombay Infantry, respectively.

No 8 Company Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, will now leave Allahabad on the 5th February, arriving at Fort William on the 8th. No. 21 Company Southern Division will leave Fort William on the 10th February, arriving at Allahabad on the 13th.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A FAIRLY large number of spectators had turned out yesterday morning, at half-past seven o'clock, on the Esplanade, to witness the inspection of the Royal Artillery and Infantry Regiments in the garrison on the general parade-ground. The troops were attired in review order summer clothing, and in making up the formation line the Royal Artillery stood on the right, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment on the left, and the 21st Bombay Infantry, commonly known as the Marine Battalion, in the centre, all facing west and each standing at thirty paces intervals, for the purpose of inspection by his Excellency General Nairne, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency.

In all (including the Officers) there were 1,526 men present on the parade. The officers of the District Staff were also preseet, namely, General Budgen, Colonel Hilliard, Major Blomfield and Captain Swann. The numbers on parade were:—Royal Artillery, 350; North Lancashire Regiment, 722; and 21st Bombay Infantry, 449.

The following is the field state:—

	British.										Natives.									
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Regimental Staff.	Total Officers.	War Officers, Staff Sergts. & Sergts.	Trumpeters, Drummers & Buglers.	Rank & File.	Recruits.	Total.	Native Officers.	Dafedars & Havildars.	Trumpeters, Drummers & Buglers.	Rank & File.	Recruits.	Total of all Ranks.
Staff	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
ARTILLERY.																
R A Staff	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
No H Co, East Div R A	1	..	3	...	4	5	2	101	20	128	..	..	..	..	..	132
No 21 Co, East Div R A	...	1	1	..	2	4	3	98	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	107
No 20 Co, South Div R A	1	1	3	..	5	7	2	93	...	102	..	..	..	..	..	107
Total of Arty.	3	3	7	...	13	18	7	292	20	337	...	...	...	...	...	350
INFANTRY.																
1st Batt Lo N L Regt	2	1	10	1	14	25	7	519	157	708	...	...	...	...	...	722
21st Bo Infy	2	1	4	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	9	25	19	301	87	449
Total of Infy.	4	2	14	2	22	25	7	519	157	708	9	25	19	301	87	1171
Grand total present on the Parade	11	16	21	2	40	43	4	811	177	1045	9	25	19	331	87	1526

The following are the nominal rolls:—

1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. Ryley, Major S. Jackson, Captain O. T. H. Brooker, Captain M. A. Humphrys, Acting Paymaster, absent, Lieutenant W. H. Elletson, Lieutenant G. H. Wylde Browne, Lieutenant N. Burrows, Lieutenant G. V. Watson, Acting Quartermaster, absent, Lieutenant A. J. Carter, 2nd-Lieutenant H. A. Gib. Recruits' drill.—2nd Lieutenant F. R. R. Greene, 2nd Lieutenant J. G. Greig, 2nd Lieutenant A. R. Wallace, Recruits drill. 2nd Lieutenant G. Loch, 2nd Lieutenant F. W. Woodward, Recruits drill.

Marine Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Forjett, Major A. B. Mein, Captain C. M. Gray, (absent on medical certificate in England), Captain T. R. A. G. Montgomery (absent on medical certificate in England Captain C. H. C. Heyman, Lieutenant C. G. Carnegy (absent on medical certificate in England), Lieutenant C. Burrard (on furlough to England), Lieutenant A. H. D. Creach, Lieutenant H. Brand, Lieutenant R. H. Raymond, Lieutenant J. H. G. Casserly Lieutenant A. A. P. Walter, Surgeon-Major G. E. E. Burroughs (in medical charge).

The Commander-in-Chief having inspected the troops the parade was dismissed.

STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

GILBERT AND SULIVAN'S new opera, Utopia (Limited) was produced last night at the Gaiety Theatre, for the first time in Bombay, by the above company, and it drew a large audience, who from first to last enjoyed a most delightful opera. The scenery was pictueesque and beautiful, and as for the costumes, more attention was given to correctness than elegance. The promise held out by Mr. Stanley, that no pains or expenses would be spared in the production of the play, was completely fulfilled, and the stage manager and actors have done their best to make this piece a success. The music and libretto were carefully performed.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Mails for Reunion, Tamatave, Shemarie, Diegzeurez Nossibe and Moyotte close at Mauritius at noon on Tuesday the 23rd instant.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER COSSACK, under the command of Captain C. H. Cross, sailed yesterday for Karachi, to relieve H. M. S. Lapwing.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade have disposed of at the High Court, in addition to the case reported by us on Saturday, three other cases in which false charges of receiving bribes were made by Shivappa bin Bhimappa, Lakhshmappa bin Hanamappa, and Lingo Anant, against Mr. J. M. Cursetjee, District Deputy Collector at Bijapore. The accused were, in three separate cases, charged with the offence, under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, before Mr. R. Knight, first-class Magistrate of Bijapore, who acquitted them all. Government having appealed to the High Court against Mr. Knight's decision, their Lordships reversed the order of acquittal in all the three cases; and convicting the accused of the offence of defamation under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, sentenced them each to four months' simple imprisonment.

EXTENSIVE alterations are (says the *Daily News*,) being made on many of the houses in Mayfair. The new porch to Lord Rosebery's mansion in Berkeley Square is now finished. It is of red stone, and has a semi-circular balcony over it. The tendency to replace brick with stone is just now very pronounced in certain districts of the West End.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 5.

TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE.

HAVE you ever consorted with actors? If so, you will have seen how those who play Shakspere and other classical playwrights, regard with disdain Thespians who are engaging in the mere mumming of melodramas, or who help to keep alight the sacred lamp of burlesque. All else save Shakspere is *illegitimate*. There is *mething of the same feeling differentiating the mannikins who ride on the flat under Jockey Club Rules and the cross-country horsemen who earn their fees between the flags. There is a great distinction—nay, almost a social gulf between the two classes of riders. How often do we read appreciative articles on fashionable light-weight jokeys, and complete and critical biographies, with pedigree and performances of some famous pilot who has the good fortune to steer some equine hero to victory in a classical event. How rarely do we have the opportunity to scan any accounts of cross-country jokeys? Fame with them is hardly won. It's strange that such differences should be between Tweedledum and Tweedledee, for the one rides a horse on the flat and the other over hedge, hurdle, and ditch. Which is the greater accomplishment? Which is the more meritorious? It were a most difficult problem to solve, for there is much art required in both avocations. Personally I can only see one reason why cross-country jockeys should not be held in as high esteem as other knights of the pigskin. And it is that in this department of sport amateurs can and do hold their own against professionals. This is possible, because the mode and scope of handicaps and weight for age races in the two departments is so different. Thus on the flat the imposts can go as low as 6st. while no horse can carry less than 10st. in a steeple chase or hurdle race, nor less than 11st. in a hunter's race on the flat. This, of course, allows ample opportunity for the amateur, who is known as the qualified or gentleman rider. The amateurs certainly do hold their own with the professionals and I am not so sure that gentlemen would not do the same on the flat, provided the weights and the rules allowed them the chance. No jockey—not even the late Fred Archer—could in my opinion give 7lbs., say to Mr. Arthur Coventry in a five furlong scurry. The cross-country jockey is entitled to as much distinction as his brethren, but the fact remains that generally he doesn't get it.

FLAT RACE AND CROSS-COUNTRY JOCKEYS.

I opine that too much credit is frequently given to the flat race jockey. I am with William Day, who suggests that generally-speaking too much credit and too much reward is given to jockeys, and too little to trainers. The two or three minutes' riding of a jokey is often much more liberally remunerated than the months of thought and work on the part of the trainer. Too often the flat race jockey is a mere boy, a manikin decked in pretty silken colours, who does very little, but does that little uncommonly well. It is not even necessary for him to be a master of his craft in the sense of being a horseman. Now, as a rule, cross-country jockeys are not mere machines—mere flesh and blood dolls, who have acquired a certain knack. Generally-speaking, they are horsemen who have learned both the art of riding and managing horses, and know something about the animals they bestride. True cross-country jockeys, owing to the more sensible system of weighting under National Hunt Rules, do not require to sweat and battle against increasing flesh as is the case with flat race jockeys, but they know full well that

"The youth who trains to ride or run a race,
Must bear privations with unruffled face."

The cross-country jockey must be healthy, vigorous, clean-limbed, in good condition, temperate, and careful in living, if he has to succeed. Think, too, of the cold weather in which the cross-country horseman has to do much of his work, and of the arduous and dangerous character of his employment. The majority of flat races are sprints, or at the most cover a mile or so of ground, while the cross-country horseman has never less than two miles to travel, and frequently three or four miles. The Grand National Steeplechase—the Derby of the "illegitimate" branch—is over four-and-a-half miles of country calculated to strike fear into the faint heart. A man must be in good condition, must be physically fit, to finish with power after a four miles gallop—may be on a horse that requires handling. A jockey under National Hunt rules is useless unless he possesses the intuitive gift of judging pace, unless he is a lover of horse-flesh, unless he can be cool in the face of difficulties, unless he is ready of resource, and unless he enjoys considerable powers of observation as to both men and horses. Why then should the cross-country jockey be less of a hero with those hero-makers, the writers for the daily press. It is a riddle I have never yet solved to my satisfaction.

THE DANGERS OF STEEPLECHASING AND HURDLE RACING.

Some six years ago the late John Jones told a friend of mine—and John Jones was a cross-country jockey—that if he had been a pugilist and taken to the prize ring, he would have made more money, and been less damaged, than as a rider. He added that he had broken his collar-bone three times, three times had he broken one leg, and once had he fractured a thigh—the latter untoward event occasioning a six months' sojourn in the hospital. Jem Adams was frequently injured. Indeed, it is somewhat of a rarity to discover an old National Hunt rider who has not "broken every bone in his body," or who has not escaped death on manifold occasions. We do know that more jockeys are killed across country and at hurdle racing than over the flat. It would be strange if it were not so when we see the objects that these leaping horses have to clear, and when we remember that hurdle races are run as if there were no hurdless on the course. It has been estimated that hurdle races are run at a pace of twenty-five miles an hour, which is faster than the average rate of speed attained by many trains. Can we wonder that jockeys are killed? Does not the courage of the National Hunt jockey entitle him to respect? Well, I think so. Let us then glance at a few of the best known riders of this class.

WILLIAM NIGHTINGALL.

No cross-country jockeys are better known than the Nightingalls. Some day I mean to trace out in considerable detail the influence of heredity in matters of sport. In the jockey world we trace heredity in the Grimshaws, the Snowdens, the Macdonalds, the Barretts, the Woodburns, the Cannons, the Chaloners, the Loates, and the Nightingalls. There are three brothers Nightingall, and their father and grandfather loved horseflesh and dwelt among it. Old Mr Nightingall had a farm of about 300 acres under Lord Cowper at Brocket Hall, Herts, and in Brocket Park he trained his own horses and others for Lord Melbourne and Lord Palmerston—two of the Queen's Prime Ministers. In those days many an important race fell to the father and his son John, who passed through every grade from that of being a stable boy up to being a successful Epsom trainer with a large string of horses. John, who lived at South Hatch, Epsom, but who died in November, 1891, was the father of William, Arthur, and Robert all of whom naturally took to the saddle. Each has gained distinction, although now-a-days William trains more than rides. William Nightingall is the eldest, having been born on December 21, 1866. He was taught to ride at a very early period, and had his first mount at the Sandown Autumn meeting in 1881 on Mr. George Masterman's Lord March. It was a selling nursery handicap, and William went to scale at 7st. 2lb. His first sucessful mount was in the Selling Welter Plate at the Croydon Summer meeting in 1883, on Mr. J. N. Astley's Magpie. Over the same course in November of that year Willie Nightingall rode Magpie in a Selling Steeplechase—his first effort in this department—and won very easily. William was equally happy in his first essay over hurdles at the Manchester New Year meeting in 1884. He made considerable reputation afterwards and rode in the Grand National several times although he was not so fortunate as to be on the winner of this event. This, however, was his own fault. In 1888 Danebury was represented by Playfair and Aladdin. Tom Cannon preferred the chances of the latter and giving this mount to Mr. Waller, offered William Nightingall the chance of a ride on Playfair. Nightingall, however, was "so very anxious to ride the winner" that he declined in favour of that game little chaser Ballot Box, who, however, only finished third, while Playfair who won, was fourteen lengths ahead of him. You see even jockeys can err. William is now a trainer in the parental South Hatch.

ARTHUR NIGHTINGALL.

Arthur Nightingall the best known of the three brothers, was born on August 1st, 1868. He, too, early learned to feel at home on the back of a horse. His first public appearance was on Pilfer in the Houndean Plate at the Lewes Spring meeting in 1882, a race in which his father also had a leg-up on Mr. Radnall's Stuart. His first success was when he rode *Bonnie King Charlie* in a selling handicap at Alexandra Park the following year. Increase of weight stopped his career under Jockey Club Rules, and on December 5, 1884, Arthur Nightingall had his first ride in a steeplechase at Sandown Park, and, what is more, won it on a horse named Struanite. Slight odds were laid on this animal, who justified them by winning by twenty lengths. So far as Arthur Nightingall was concerned this race was aptly named the Tyro Steeplechase. It inaugurated a brilliant series of successes which are still in progress. As Robert also won between the flags at his first attempt at Sandown on Lord Rendlesham's Swindler, each of the three brothers enjoys the distinction of carrying off the first steeplechase in which he took part. Arthur has ridden a winner of the Grand National, as in 1890 he enabled Mr. George Masterman and his friends to net a large stake by the aid of Ilex, who won easily enough from such moderate chasers as Pan and M.P. Arthur Nightingall has known what it is to fall in a race, to sit still and cooly allow his horse to recover its feet, and then to coax the animal into its best gallop and win. He has also had difficulties with his stirrup leather, and then travelled first past the judge's box. The more I watch steeplechasing the more convinced I am that if a jockey is only clever enough he can make haste slowly at this branch of racing. Arthur Nightingall now both trains and rides, his residence being at Heath House, Burgh Heath, near Epsom.

DOLLERY, THE RIDER OF CLOISTER.

Now I must tell you about the shepherd boy who won the Grand National Steeplechase last March on Cloister, a horse which beat all previous records by carrying 12st. 7lbs. into first place, and that so easily that the nearest competitor was 40 lengths away. Dollery, the rider of Mr. Duff's champion, is a smart looking young man with well cut features, and, as I have said, he was originally a shepherd boy. He tended sheep on downs overlooking the training grounds of Mr. Arthur Yates, the presiding genius of the Alresford stable. This gentleman has probably no equal in the management of chasers, and he has won almost every steeplechase worth securing except the Grand National. Now, Mr. Yates is a most genial sportsman. Nothing pleases him more than the knowledge that some one wants to get on the back of a horse and jump fences. Riding seemed to young Dollery a more exciting and pleasant calling than that of being a farmer's boy, and accordingly he made bold to tell Mr. Yates of the aspirations which rose within him. He could not have opened his heart to a better man. Dollery was given his chance with the result that he was speedily riding at exercise. He showed such aptitude that ere long he was sent out to ride for the stable when Sensier and Childs were not available. He had an excellent example of a finished jockey in Sensier, and Dollery, who was never short of pluck, soon became an expert and graceful horseman. On the grand stand at Liverpool there is a board on which are printed in letters of gold the names of the Grand National winners, with their owners, jockeys, and weights. The last entry relates to Cloister and Dollery. It is fair to presume that the latter will again steer Cloister next spring. The great question now is—what weight will the handicapper award Cloister, who is one of the best chasers ever seen.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON.

Another young cross-country rider who is likely to establish his reputation, if he has not already done so, is a Nottingham youth, named George Williamson. Like Jem Mason, the crack chasing jockey, and the brothers Tom and Joe Cannon, Williamson is the son of a horse dealer in the Midland town, who gained some local reputation by riding the winner of the Borough Members' Cup, on the old racecourse generally described by the travelling racing reporter in the days of yore, as "on the borders of Sherwood Forest." Near the racecourse Mr. Williamson had a large hotel, and on this oval track he used to exercise his horses. So the boy George had opportunities of learning to ride. In fact, he was a capable and fearless lad, following the South Notts hounds, and it was his delight to obtain mounts at local race meetings. He became a qualified gentleman rider, and was well-known in the Midlands. I remember being at Nottingham races in October, 1888. The first race on the Tuesday was the Friar Tuck Selling Plate. There were three starters. George Williamson, then an amateur, rode Mr. A. Merryfield's Robert Bruce; Wall was on the four-year-old Alba; and Tommy Loates on Miss Emily. Even money could be had about Alba, and 6 to 4 against Miss Emily, and odds of 6 to 1 were offered against Robert Bruce. Inside the distance Alba looked like winning, but the three horses were all going well. Naturally the two professional jockeys were anxious to keep the amateur out, but Williamson espying an opening on the rails dashed in, and amid considerable excitement won by a neck from Alba, who was half a length in advance of Miss Emily. The professional jockeys who rode, and who looked on, were very wrath. Said they: "He never ought to have been there," and they even muttered nonsense about throwing people over the rails who took such an advantage as that. In my judgment Wall should have kept the rails. It was clever of Williamson, who displayed an excellent knowledge of pace, and rode capitally throughout, to seize the opportunity. It was a bold stroke, and it paid. Since that day I have watched Williamson. After that I never had any doubt as to his pluck, his skill, or his future. A time soon came when he was not glad of a mount on any raw horse that had been insufficiently schooled. He could pick and choose. Next it was necessary for him to think of selecting some avocation. He decided to become a professional jockey, and identified himself with Armstrong stable at Penrith. He made headway in his calling, and obtained a lucrative engagement in Austria, where he has ridden for several seasons, returning to England each winter. He has carried off most of the big events in Austria and has too been remarkably successful in his native land. He was fourth in the last Grand National on Tit for Tat. A steady, smart, well groomed young man, who can go to scale under 10st., although in the twenties, Williamson is capable of achieving the highest honours. He is fearless, has an excellent knowledge of pace, nice hands and much experience for his age.

OTHER JOCKEYS.

Williamson and Arthur Nightingall can both ride well on the flat, and the same can be said of Harry Barker, who has already secured his full share of turf honours. Barker is a bold and dashing rider across country, and over hurdles is probably unequalled. He was second to Cloister on Æsop so that, like Dollery, Nightingall, and Williamson, to whom I have referred, he has a knowledge of the arduous Aintree course. This is of great advantage to a cross-country jockey. I wonder whether any rider will ever know the course like Mr. Thomas, who had actually taken part in eighteen Grand Nationals and was left alive to recount his experiences. Perhaps it is hardly necessary to remind our readers that Barker had the honour of piloting Ravensbury in the Two Thousand Guineas, Newmarket Stakes, and the Derby. It is not given to many cross-country jockeys to be seen on the second in the Derby. George Mawson had the distinction of riding Playfair for Mr. E. W. Baird when he won the Grand National in 1888 from such flyers as Frigate, Ballot Box, Gamecock, Ura, Savoyard, Spahi. The Badger, Ringlet, Bellona, Old Joe, and the Fawn. That was a field. Mawson is a product of Tom Cannon's training at Danebury, and there is no more able cross-country jockey. "Old Tom" discovered his talent, and gave him his chance accordingly, although, as I have said already, Willie Nightingall could have steered Playfair. One more cross-country jockey who should not be passed over in silence is W. Faiers—originally intended for flat-racing. He was apprenticed to a well-known Newmarket trainer, and promised well, but increasing weight told its inevitable tale. Hence he decided to earn his living between the flags, and in this he has succeeded admirably. There are probably 100 steeplechase jockeys, and I have told you somewhat of a few of the leading professionals.

THE VICEROY-DESIGNATE IN BOMBAY.

RECEPTION OF DEPUTATIONS.

DEPARTURE FOR CALCUTTA.

A DISTINGUISHED company was invited by Lord and Lady Harris to Government House, on Sunday evening, for the purpose of meeting the Earl and Countess of Elgin at dinner. Subjoined is the dinner list:—The Right Honourable the Earl and Countess of Elgin; his Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris; the Honourable Sir C. Sargent, M.A., Chief Justice, Bombay High Court; the Honourable Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., M.A., LL.D., Member of Council, and Mrs. Birdwood; the Honourable Mr. A. Trevor, I.S.C., Member of Council, and Miss Trevor; the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley, Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court; the Honourable Mr. Justice Parsons, I.C.S., Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court, and Miss Parsons; the Honourable Mr. Justice Farran (Barrister-at-law); the Honourable Mr. Basil Lang, Additional Member of Council, and Mrs. Basil Lang; Mr. G. W. Vidal, I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government; Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector of Bombay; Colonel A. G. Durand, C.B., S.C., Military Secretary to the Earl of Elgin; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel B. Franklin, Surgeon to the Earl of Elgin; Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, and Mrs Chitty; Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Captain Adam, A.-D.-C. to the Earl of Elgin; Captain S. H. Pollen, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy; Captain Ponsonby, A.-D.-C. to the Earl of Elgin; Miss Bruce and Miss Shuttleworth. Staff—Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Harris; Mr. S. W. Edgerly; Surgeon-Major H. Martin, M.B.; Captain Cox; Captain Poore; and Captain Gabb.

After dinner Lord Elgin granted brief interviews to the following Indian Chiefs, who were introduced by Ressaldar Sayadulla Khan, Native A.-D.-C. to the Governor:—His Highness Maharaja Sir Cham Rajendra Wadiar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Mysore; his Highness Maharaja Adhiraj Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Indore; his Highness Sir Bhagwatsingji Sagramji, K.C.I.E., of Gondal, and the Rani Saheb; his Highness the Thakur Saheb of Wadhwan; the Raja Saheb of Akalkote; and the Chief of Bhor.

On Monday morning at an early hour the Earl of Elgin and Lord Harris took a walk along Malabar Hill, and visited the famous Hindu shrine at the village of Walkeshwur, commonly known as the *Mahdevka mandir*. In the forenoon further interviews were granted by the Governor-General-elect to the Maharaja of Mysore, and the Maharaja Holkar of Indore. The visits being of a private nature the salutes and guard of honour were dispensed with.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS BY THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At noon yesterday, a deputation consisting of the leading members of the Chamber of Commerce assembled at Government House, for the purpose of presenting Lord Elgin with an address of welcome. The deputation assembley in the drawing-room and consisted of Messrs. A. Abercrombie, G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., F. C. Macrae, N. S. Glazebrook, J. Stinen, M. C. Turner, I. O'Callaghan, J. M. Shields, A. F. Beaufort, Vizbucandas Atmaram, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, L. Seppli, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Vernon Bayley, F. A Riddie, Jumnadas Lulloobhai, S. D. Sassoon, S. L. Wyatt, the Hon. Mrs. W. R. Macdonnell, the Hon. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., the Hon. W. T. O'Brien, Messrs. A H. Armstrong, and B. H. J. Rustomjee, Mr. C. J. Michael, Assistant Secretary of the Chamber, also being present.

Very shortly after 12 o'clock the new Governor-General and H. E. Lord Harris entered the room, accompanied by Captain Ponsonby, A.-D.-C. to Lord Elgin. The Hon. Mr. W. K. Macdonnell, member of the Bombay Council, having introduced the deputation to Lord Elgin, proceeded to read the subjoined address:—

To the Right Honourable VICTOR-ALEXANDER BRUCE, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C. LL.D., Lord Bruce of Kinloss and Lord Bruce of Torry, in the Kingdom of Scotland, and Baron Elgin, of Elgin, in the United Kingdom; Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Designate.

May it please your Lordship,—We, the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, beg to offer you a most cordial welcome on you arrival in India, and to tender you our sincere congratulations on your appointment by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

In assuming that high office, the honoured name which your Lordship bears ensures for you the affection and loyal support of all classes of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, and yor recent public utterances, indicating your determination to approach with calm and unbiassed judgment the consideration of the complex questions which the Government of India entails, bespeak the especial good-will of the mercantile community.

Amongst these questions, the most important at the present moment, so far as concerns the material prosperity of the Empire, is undoubtedly the financial situation. With the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver on the 26th of June last, Government committed the country to a policy of great magnitude beset with many and unforeseen difficulties. Respecting the wisdom of that policy, or the reverse, the members of this Chamber as a corporate body do not presume to offer an opinion—it is now on its trial. But as mercantile men they are of necessity aware, as they are the first to feel, the wide-reaching consequences with which all changes of currency are fraught, and they would therefore respectfully counsel the exercise of the most extreme care and the keenest scrutiny of all the possibilities involved before resorting to further legislation.

The subject of railway extension in India is one which this Chamber has never lost an opportunity of bringing prominently to the front, and although the main trunk lines which the Chamber has advocated from time to time are now practically completed, a great and important work still remains to be accomplished in the construction and development of feeder lines and short extensions. This is a field which remains almost untouched, not from any difficulty in discovering profitable projects; on the contrary numerous lines have already been proposed regarding the favourable results of which the views of promoters, the commercial public and Government have all been at one. The only obstacle that has stood in the way of the accomplishment of these schemes—and we would respectfully crave your Lordship's early consideration of it as a matter of leading importance—has been the terms of concession which the Government of India have been prepared to grant. The question is one which is not without difficulty, and doubtless the Resolution of the Government of India, Public Works Department, published on 15th September last, is an honest attempt to cope with it; but it is evident from the criticisms which have appeared in the public press and the reluctance shown by home capitalists to avail of them, that the terms and facilities offered are not sufficiently liberal.

The cheapening and extending of telegraphic communication both with Europe and internally is a matter to which merchants and traders attach considerable importance, and of recent years has been the subject of much correspondence between the Chamber and Government. Towards the former we have to cordially acknowledge the sympathetic but unavailable assistance which Government have freely accorded, and beyond which we recognise it is impossible for them to go; but we may, we trust, venture to bring to your Lordship's notice the desirability of reducing the fees for inland telegrams to four annas for "deferred," eight annas for "ordinary," and one rupee for "urgent" messages of the same length for which double these charges are now made. We can well understand in a time of unstable financial equilibrium like the present, Government being loth to part with the surplus profits which the Telegraph Department now earns, but all previous concessions in rates have been followed by an immediate increase in business, and we see no reason to anticipate that the reduction we have suggested would prove an exception.

A special privilege of the Chamber, and one at all times highly prized by its members, is the opportunity afforded them of criticising and proposing legislation in any way relating to commercial matters. Of this privilege the Chamber has freely availed in the past, and hopes to do so as occasion arises in the future; but it speaks well for the cordial co-operation prevailing between the Government and the representatives of the commercial community that at this moment we have no special legislation in the interest of commerce to bring to your Lordship's notice.

We feel assured that this cordial co-operation to which we have alluded will suffer no diminution at your Lordship's hands, and we would conclude by expressing the hope that your Lordship may be preserved in health and strength to support the heavy responsibilities and perform the arduous duties of the high office which you have been called upon to occupy.

With every assurance of our high respect, in the name and on behalf of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, we have the honour to remain, your Lordship's faithful and obedient servants,

W. R. MACDONELL, Chairman.
A. ABERCROMBIE, Deputy Chairman.
G. A. BARNETT,
N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
G. K. HEINRICHS,
F. C. MACRAE,
J. STIVEN,
M. C. TURNER,
C. G. GIBO,
} Members of Committee.
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

Bombay, Jan. 22, 1894.

Lord Elgin, in reply to the address, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have to express to you my warm thanks for your courtesy in waiting upon me to-day, for the kind expressions, which you have used with regard to myself in the address which has just been read, and for the references you have made to my father's memory. There is no doubt that the present time is one which is most trying to mercantile men in this as well as in other quarters of the globe, and I can well understand your anxiety to have an opportunity of placing your views before me. I am all the more grateful, therefore, to you that you have put it on record that with regard to the financial position you consider it my duty before offering any opinion to have the most careful consideration—or, using your own expression, to give the most extreme care—in dealing with measures suggested in regard to the financial problem. In like manner with regard to railway and telegraphic facilities you will easily understand that it is important for me not to enter at this moment into detail, and that I must await the information which no doubt will be available when I assume the great office to which I am now approaching. This, however, I may perhaps say without presumption, that my experiences at home have taught me not only to value

responsibilities of the great office you are about to fill.

In the name and on behalf of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, we have the honour to remain, Your Lordship's faithful and obedient servants.

FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Acting Chairman.
C. DOUGLAS,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW E. WACHA,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS,
CURSONDAS VULLUBDAS,
K. R. CAMA,
NOWROSJEE NUSSERWANJEE WADIA,
DHURUMSEE SOONDERDAS,
GORDHANDAS KHATAW,
RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS,
JEHANGHIRJEE HORMUSJEE,
S. D. SASSOON,
SASSOON J. DAVID,
J. R. GREAVES,
MANMOHANDAS RAMJEE,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.
} Members of Committee.

Bombay, Jan. 22, 1894.

Lord Elgin, in reply to the address, said: Mr. Petit and Gentlemen,—I can assure you, that so far as I am concerned, you need give no apology for coming here to-day and for affording me an opportunity to hear the views which you entertain with regard to matters so important as those in which you are specially interested. You modestly put it that you are speaking of matters personal to yourself. I venture to think that a trade which, as you say, requires upwards of twenty crores of rupees' capital, and provides the means of livelihood for something like a hundred thousand people is too important to be treated merely as a personal matter, but affects the interests of the whole community. It is, therefore, very valuable to me to hear from you an expression of your sentiments in regard to present circumstances. At the same time you will quite understand that I am here at this moment merely to receive information, and that I must avail myself of the suggestion you yourselves make and offer no expression of opinion, on the understanding that you will address Government through the ordinary channels with regard to any opinion as to the measures which have to be adopted for meeting these circumstances. I should like, however, to be permitted to refer for the moment to the remarks you have made more personal to myself. I am extremely grateful to you for your references to my father, remembering as I do how much of his life's work was bound up and associated with the promotion of British trade. I am also specially grateful to you for referring to me, in the kind way you have, and can assure you I have not wholly neglected the opportunities, which have offered of informing myself with regard to the industrial position. Gentlemen, you speak truly of the responsibilities of the office, which I am to assume, when you say, they are extreme. I can only say that if in the discharge of them I am able to do you any service I shall consider myself most fortunate.

The deputation then withdrew.

A few private guests joined the Government House and Viceregal party at luncheon, including H. I. Haji Mirza Hoossain Khan, Consul-General for Persia, and Mr. Mahomed Cadri Bey Effendi, Consul-General for Turkey.

DEPARTURE FOR CALCUTTA.

After staying for two days in Bombay Lord Elgin, the Viceroy-designate left Bombay for Calcutta by a special train from the Victoria Terminus, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Special arrangements for the occasion had been made at the Victoria Terminus, under the personal superintendence of Mr. W. Middleton, Traffic Superintendent. Scarlet cloth was laid from the entrance door to the royal saloon, reserved for his Excellency. The railway police, under the orders of Inspector Guider, guarded the entrance of the station, which had been made tidy, under the supervision of Mr. W. P. Ryan, the station-master. Mr. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., the Agent; Mr. Henry Conder, General Traffic Manager; Mr. W. Middleton, Traffic Superintendent; Mr. Scannell, Superintendent, G. I. P. R. Police; Mr. Bedford, Traffic Inspector; and other officials of the G. I. P. Railway Company looked to the general arrangements for the conveyance of the new Viceroy from Bombay.

His Lordship's departure was of a private nature, yet many officials and some private citizens were present at the station to wish Lord Elgin a hearty goodbye. A hundred men of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, with band and regimental colours, under the command of Capt. Brooke and Lieut. Greene, furnished a guard-of-honour, who arrived at the station platform a quarter to five o'clock, and took up their position opposite "the special."

His Excellency General Nairne, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, accompanied by Captan Leckie his A.-D.-C., arrived at the station shortly before the appointed time, and the members of the District Staff were also present, among whom were General Budgen, Commanding Bombay District, Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Bloomfield, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Swann, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Viceregal party left Government House shortly after four o'clock, Rao Saheb Morar Rao and two sowars of the mounted police, riding in front of the Governor's Body Guard, who escorted his Lordship. In a carriage-and-four the new Viceroy had taken his seat with Lord Harris, Captain Ponsonby, and Captain Cox, their Excellencies' Aides-de-Camp, respectively, sitting opposite, Lady Elgin and her daughters and members of the staff driving in carriages behind. The route taken was the Government House Lower-gate Road, Chowpatty, Marine Lines, and Cruickshank Road. As the carriages passed, a large number of people who had lined the roads to make good the disappointment of not having a full glance at the face of the Queen's Representative, on Saturday afternoon, greeted their new "Rajah" heartily. The police had done their task very creditably, and while the carriage conveying their Excellencies was given a "clear line" the public traffic was not hindered. Mr. Brewin and Superintendent Roberts had the hardest work to do at the corner of Bori Bunder, where a very large crowd of people had collected to see the Viceroy as he passed them. These officers were ably supported by Inspectors George and Williamson. A few minutes after five o'clock the Government house carriage, conveying their Excellencies, arrived at the steps of the station, where, on alighting, his Lordship was received by Captain Pollen, A.-D.-C. to Lord Lansdowne, who had specially come down from Calcutta on behalf of the departing Viceroy to welcome Lord Elgin in Bombay and accompany him to Calcutta.

At the booking-hall a number of officials and gentlemen were present to meet his Lordship, among whom were: His Excellency General Nairne, the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army; Captain Leckie, A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief; Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, Commanding Bombay District; Mr. G. W. Vidal, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay; Lieutenant-Colonel Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Blomfield, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Swann, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner; Mr. R. H. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police; Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Sheriff of Bombay; Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., Collector of Bombay; Mr. Scannell, Superintendent, Railway Police; Colonel L. H. Bayley; Mr. Middleton, Traffic Superintendent; Mr. Barnett, C.I.E.; Mr. Henry Conder, General Traffic Manager; the Hon'ble Mr. W. R. MacDonnell; Mr. H. I. P. Thompson, Secretary to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway; H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan; Risaldar Syedoolakhan, Native A.-D.-C. to his Excellency; Messrs. Vandravandass Purshotamdass, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Rahimtulla Khairaj, Tribhovandass Mangaldass Nathoobhoy, Hassambhoy Visram, &c.

Lord Harris introduced several officials to his Lordship and conducted Lord and Lady Elgin to the platform, the guard-of-honour presenting arms and the band playing the National Anthem. The guard-of-honour having been inspected, the Governor introduced Mr. Barnett, Mr. Conder, and H. H. the Thakore of Wadhwan to Lord Elgin.

Lord and Lady Elgin, their daughters, Lady Christian, Lady Constance and Lady Marjorie Bruce, the Hon. Miss Bruce, (cousin of Lord Elgin), Miss Krauth (governess), Colonel Durand, Military Secretary, Captains Ponsonby and Adam, Aides-de-Camp, Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Franklin, Medical Attendant, and Capt. Pollen, A.-D.-C. to Lord Lansdowne; entered their respective carriages of the special train, which consisted of two royal saloons, one dining saloon, one cooking carriage, one Secretary's carriage, two first-class carriages, two brake vans, one luggage van, one composite carriage, and one third-class carriage. As the special steamed out of the station, a salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure of his Lordship.

The special train was to be worked from Bombay to Jubbulpore, except over the Thull Ghaut incline from Kasara to Igatpuri as an automatic vacuum brake train, and two experienced guards who hold the certificate as competent to work the automatic trains, have been sent in front and rear brakes respectively, in addition to the guards in charge of the train, to travel between Igatpuri and Jubbulpore. Mr. Scannell, Superintendent of Railway Police, Mr. Middleton, Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Bedford, Traffic Inspector, accompanied the Viceregal party in the special train.

According to the time-table arranged for the special train, she was to reach Nassik station at 11-10 p. m., last night, where she was to be placed in a convinient place, as Lord Elgin and party were to sleep in the train there. She will leave that station this morning at 4-15 a. m., and will reach Jubbulpore at 1-15 a. m., to-morrow, enabling the party to reach Calcutta, at 5 p. m., on Thursday.

During the journey the special was to halt at Kassara, at eight o'clock last night for dinner; at Nandgaon she will halt this morning at half-past six for tea; at Maheji she will halt for breakfast at 8-40 a. m., at Khandwa she will halt for luncheon at a quarter-past one in the afternoon; at 4-30 p.m. she will halt at Harda for afternoon tea. For dinner to-night a halt will be made at Sohagpur, at 7-40 p.m.

The following time-table shows the time of arrival and departure of the special at different stations between Bombay and Jubbulpur;—

MONDAY, THE TWENTY-SECOND OF JANUARY 1894.

		H. M.
Victoria Terminus Bombay	Dep.	17-30
Byculla	Dep.	17-35
Parel	Dep.	17-39
Dadur	Dep.	17-41
Sion	Dep.	17-44
Coorla	Dep.	17-47
Ghat Cooper	Dep.	17-54
Bhandup	Dep.	18-3
Thana	Dep.	18-11
Diva	Dep.	18-21
Kalyan	Arrl.	18-35
	Dep.	18-40
Titvala	Dep.	18-55
Khadavli	Dep.	19-5
Wasind	Arrl.	19-16
	Dep.	19-21
Asangaon	Dep.	19-32
Atgaon	Dep.	19-52
Khardi	Dep.	20-15
Kasara	Arrl.	20-40
	Dep.	21-25
Reversing Station	Arrl.	21-44
	Dep.	21-49
No. 3 Catch Siding	Line clear.	
No. 2 Catch Siding	Dep.	
No. 1 Catch Siding		
Igatpuri	Arrl.	22-27
	Dep.	22-32
Ghoti	Dep.	22-43
Padli	Dep.	22-57
Asvali	Dep.	23-5
Lahit	Dep.	23-23
Deolali	Dep.	23-32
Nasik	Arrl.	23-40

TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD OF JANUARY.

Nasik	Dep.	4-45
Odha	Dep.	4-59
Khervadi	Dep.	5-9
Niphad	Dep.	5-25
Ugaon	Dep.	5-34
Lasalgaon	Dep.	5-47
Summit	Dep.	6-8
Munmar	Arrl.	6-20
	Dep.	6-25
Hissool	Dep.	6-40
Nandgaon	Arrl.	6-52
	Dep.	7-7
Pimpalkhera	Dep.	7-20
Naydongri	Dep.	7-30
Hirapur	Dep.	7-44
Chalisgaon	Arrl.	7-53
	Dep.	7-58
Waglee	Dep.	8-8
Kajgaon	Dep.	8-20
Galna	Dep.	8-35
Pachora	Arrl.	8-48
	Dep.	8-52
Maheji	Arrl.	9-10
	Dep.	9-55
Mhaswad	Dep.	10-9
Sirsoli	Dep.	10-20
Jalgaon	Arrl.	10-32
	Dep.	10-36
Bhadi	Dep.	10-49
Bhusawal	Arrl.	11-5
	Dep.	11-10
Duskheda	Dep.	11-18
Sanda	Deg.	11-27
Nimbhora	Dep.	11-37
Raver	Dep.	11-50
Waghoda	Dep.	12- 2
Burbanpur	Arrl.	12-14
	Dep.	12-18
Chulkhan	Dep.	12-28
Chandni	Dep.	12-42
Mandwa	Dep.	13-0
Dongargaon	Dep.	13-20
Bagmar	Dep.	13-34
Khandwa	Arrl.	13-48
	Dep.	14-30
Mathela	Dep.	14-41
Talvadya	Dep.	14-52
Khaigaon	Dep.	15-7
Bir	Arrl.	15-20
	Dep.	15-25
Singaji	Dep.	15-39
Harsud	Dep.	15-52
Pimplani	Dep.	16-3
Khirkian	Dep.	16-16
Bhiringi	Dep.	16-34
Palasner	Dep.	16-51
Harda	Arrl.	17- 2
	Dep.	17-17
Timarni	Dep.	17-35
Pagdhal	Dep.	17-53
Sioni	Dep.	18-12
Dharmkundi	Dep.	18-23
Dularia	Dep.	18-38
Itarsi	Arrl.	18-55
	Dep.	19- 0
Gurra	Dep.	19-14
Bagra	Dep.	19-37
Simri	Dep.	29-54
Sohagpur	Arrl.	20-10
	Dep.	21-10
Piparia	Dep.	21-32
Bankheri	Dep.	21-58
Babai	Dep.	22-20
Gadawara	Arrl.	22-38
	Dep.	22-43
Bohani	Dep.	22-59
Kareli	Dep.	23-20
Narsinghpur	Arrl.	23-40
	Dep.	23-45

WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF JANUARY.

Karak Bel	Dep.	0- 5
Chhindwara	Arrl.	0-27
	Dep.	0-32
Bikrampur	Dep.	0-47
Shahpura	Dep.	1- 4
Mirganj	Dep.	1-21
Mohonia	Dep.	1-31
Jubbulpore	Arrl.	1-45

THE Austrian bullet-proof cloth man and the inventor of the scissors by which torpedoes are to cut through torpedo nets without exploding in the process are not to stand alone. Archduke Karl Salvator, the inventor of several interesting improvements in firearms, has, in conjunction with another officer of the Austrian army, just perfected, after some years' labour, an automatic mitrailleuse, which is reported (a *Times* telegram says) to be "the best arm of that description yet made." The rate of firing is from 450 to 480 shots a minute. Smokeless powder can be employed, the machine can be used in all weathers, 40,000 rounds have been fired out of one barrel without showing any material defect in its action, and the gun can be made for 1,000 florins. The rate at which the bullets are shot out—from seven to eight a second—seems incredible. Picture the effect of five minutes' fire of such a weapon on an advancing column, if the gun were kept moving slowly from right to left, and it is possible to realise the execution which it would do.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THEN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fother sill's Madcosal. Rs. 5 and Rs. 2-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WE are glad to learn that the Dufferin Fund in Bengal has had a fairly prosperous year during 1893. The subscriptions to the Provincial Branch for the past twelve months amount to over Rs. 15,000.

THE first Provincial Synod of the Roman Catholic Church in Bengal will begin its sittings on Sunday, under the presidency of his Excellency Archbishop Zaleski, the Papal Delegate. Solemn High Mass will be sung at the Cathedral, Moorghyhatta. The mass will begin at 8 a.m., and afterwards the Council will be solemnly opened. The following prelates with their Secretaries and theologians will attend the Council:—Archbishop Goethals, Calcutta; Bishop Pozzi, Kishnagur; Bishop Louage, Dacca; and the Very Rev. Fr. Angelus, Administrator Apostolic of Assam.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot by the Revenue authorities of Tanjore for the extension of the ballast siding at Tanjore Railway Station lately sanctioned by the Governmet of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000 from Puliarapatti (the present terminus) to Vallam and to treat the same as a branch line of the South Indian Railway as has been the case of the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway. It is also proposed that if the extension be not sanctioned by the Government of India, sanction may be obtained to the Tanjore-Pulliarpatti ballast siding being used for public purposes, *i. e.*, for the conveyance of late rite for the Local Board. The matter is now under the consideration of the Agent of the South Indian Railway, and will shortly be placed before the Government of India.

THE *Nippon* gives the following news from Soul:—The Russian Government is now endeavouring to obtain the consent of the Korean Court to planting of a colony of 100 Russians, on the pretext of agricultural experiment, in the vicinity of Keiko fu in the Kankyo do. According to the Russian Government's representation, the colony is to be merely temporary, the declared period of its presence on Korean soil being five or seven years. The settlers are to live in tents erected in fields where the experiments are conducted. The land brought under improvement is to be returned to the Korean Government "after the expiration of that period of time." The Chinese Resident, Mr. Yuan, adds the *Nippon*, is exerting himself to prevent the Korean Government from falling a prey to Russian intrigue.

NYAGARH, in which some disturbances are reported, is one of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, lying some miles inland, almost due north of the Chilka Lake. It is less than 600 square miles in area, but as it is drained by affluents of the lordly Mahanadi, the cultivation is extensive, and food-grains are grown in abundance, mostly for export, as the population is only about one lakh. Hunter tells us that the State was founded five hundred years ago by a scion of the Rajput family then reigning in Rewah, and originally it included the neighbouring territory known as Khandpara. It still has a Raja whose income is between five and six lakhs of rupees, and he maintains an "army" of 62 sepoys to assist his 500 policemen. Nyagarh lies in the country which once obtained and an unenviable notoriety in connection with the Meriah sacrifices; and the aboriginal tribes who once offered up human beings to their gods, are still fairly numerous in its hills and jungles. They are mostly Khonds, who correspond to the Gonds of the Central Provinces, and at least five thousand aborigines are subject to the Nyagarh Raja. They are still uncivilised, and are not easy to manage, as, like the Kols of Chota Nagpore, they are only too easily led astray by designing men.

ON the north of Nyagarh lies Khandpara, which is only half the size of the State in which it was originally incorporated. Khandpara also has a Rajput Raja, and there seems to have been some friction between the two rulers though what led up to this is not yet known. Intrigues are said to have been set on foot, with the result that the Nyagarh Khonds have risen in revolt against their own Raja, instigated, it is said, by emissaries from the north. They gathered in small bands at first, and attacked various police posts, killing an inspector and seven sepoys, and generally spreading panic among the Hindu and Mussulman cultivators. Their success has emboldened them to unite in larger numbers, and the unfortunate Raja has to rely upon his ill-armed militia to keep them in check. But Cuttack is near at hand, and Mr. Cooke, the Commissioner, has set out in person for the scene of the disturbances with a small police guard, which can rapidly be strengthened if the Khonds persist in their misbehaviour. There is a wing of the 19th Madras Infantry at Cuttack, and 100 rifles can be sent inland at short notice. Meanwhile the Ganjam police have been warned to be on the look-out on the border, and the aborigines will soon learn that they are not to have it all their own way. Until it has been ascertained to what extent the tribesmen outside Nyagarh are implicated, no military force will be moved.

AN informal committee, consisting of Mr. J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E., Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, the Collector of Etawah, Mr. J. Conder, Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and Mr. W. A Dring, Deputy Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, met in the middle of last week to discuss the project for the construction of a short offset from the main line of the E. I. R. into Hathras city. The scheme has been pressed upon the notice of Government by the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce, in response to an appeal from certain native traders carrying on business in Hathras. From all accounts there is a crying want for the proposed branch on behalf of traffic for the broad-gauge systems, it being found neither convenient nor expeditious to convey such goods to the junction over the narrow-gauge; while on the other hand, there are obvious objections against the transport by cart over five miles of road as at present, not to mention the difficulty experienced at certain seasons in procuring draught cattle. It is understood that the N.-W. P. Government strongly favours the scheme, if only on the ground of economy. It is said that Rs. 5,000 has already been spent on the road since the close of the last rains, and it is estimated that probably about Rs. 10,000 more will be required before the year is out. The heavy outlay involved in maintaining a cart track over which so much ponderous traffic is continually passing, would, if capitalised, represent a sum little out of proportion with the capital cost of the proposed branch. Before the meeting took place, the traders were consulted on the subject, and they unanimously expressed themselves anxious for the undertaking to be carried out, as calculated to improve local trade generally and stimulate the development of the productive district of which Hathras is the centre. As an example of the growing importance of the town as a depot for the collection of export produce, it may be mentioned that out of a total number of 66,000 bales of the new season's cotton dispatched from the N.-W. Provinces to the ports during November and December, no less than 22,000 were consigned from Hathras Junction.

THE Duke and Duchess of York sent a piece of their wedding cake for distribution amongst the inmates of the Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home at Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead.

IN connection with the Ardlamont trial, it is said that some curious complications are likely to arise over the £20,000 insurances effected on young Hambrough's life. According to the latest report the money is likely to go to the Monsons after all. A minor in Scotland, though he cannot assign, can, it seems, make a will; and this, it is contended, Cecil Hambrough did by means of the holograph letter assigning the policy to Mrs. Monson, around which all the controversy as to motive has raged. In the light of this contention it is thought by some that in treating this letter as an assignment and not as a will the Crown made a mistake. On the other hand, it is stated that this view of the matter is disposed of by the fact that for such a will to be effective the testator must be a domiciled Scotsman, which, of course, in the case of young Hambrough, was not the fact. In the ordinary way Major Hambrough being next-of-kin to the dead youth, the money would naturally go to him.

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I ask you to allow me to reply, as shortly as I can, to your article of December 20 last on the above subject, which I have just seen on landing in Bombay.

I think, on consideration, you will agree that it is hardly fair to say of me, that I find it much more "easy to abuse and sneer at" Sir Antony MacDonnell's Minute on the Behar Cadastral Survey, than to "tackle it in serious controversy." There is hardly a single paragraph in that Minute—which you speak of as "a recapitulation of proved facts"—that I am not most anxious to tackle in serious controversy, in the full confidence of being able to show that the so-called facts are all wrong, and the conclusions utterly unsound. But the difficulty in my case, and I suspect in the case of most other critics of the Bengal Government, is, that we have not the hospitable columns of the *Calcutta Gazette*, wherein to expatiate at the prodigious length to which Sir Antony spins out his contention. But will you give me just one chance in this direction? Let me deal to-day with just *one* of Sir Antony's "proved facts"—"a fact" that is such a striking one, and so telling, that it is repeated by yourself in your article under reply, and was telegraphed to the *Times* in London immediately on the publication of the Minute.

Sir Antony says, in para. 75, that "the rentals of Behar landlords have within three generations increased to an amazing extent (the figures show eighty-fold)." This statement was telegraphed to the *Times* as the responsible declaration of the Acting Lieutenant-Governor, of course without reasons given, for Sir Antony's arguments do not readily lend themselves to the exigencies of ocean telegraphy. And you, in turn, heap blame on me for opposing a measure that is to protect the tenants from continuous enhancements, *which have raised their payments to the zemindars eighty-fold.*"

Now, for the purposes of this argument I am going to accept Sir Antony's own figures; though I must first very briefly show why I regard them as grossly exaggerated and altogether illusory. The figures for the rentals of 1793 and 1893 are stated in the Minute to be obtained from the Board of Revenue; and, therefore, I can hardly blame you for so readily accepting them. And the figures for the gross district rentals of 1893, including the enormous enhancements made by the Government of Bengal itself, and some most notable ones (of which I shall have some thing to say on another occasion), by Sir Antony Macdonnell himself when Collector of Sarun on Government and Wards' Estates, are probably approximately correct, for they are obtainable from the recent road-cess returns. But as to the gross rentals of 1793, I make bold to say that Sir Antony Macdonnell and the Bengal Board of Revenue know just as much, or as little, about them as you or I or the man in the street. The figures given by Sir Antony Macdonnell with a childlike and bland assurance—an assurance that has already misled even the very elect, as the above quotation from the *Bombay Gazette* shows—are arrived at by a very simple rule of thumb. The amount of the Government revenue-demand under the Permanent Settlement is put down; one-ninth thereof is added to it to represent the zemindars' profits and the costs of collection; and, hey presto! the sum is said to be the gross rental of 1793! It is true that Sir Antony, in a subsequent passage hidden away in the labyrinthine mazes of his Minute, mildly says that he himself is "disposed to think that the true income in 1793 higher than would appear from the above figures." I should think so. But the practical value of that admission may, perhaps, be measured by the fact that no notice whatever is taken of it either in the *Times* telegram or in the *Bombay Gazette*, or elsewhere. Now, not only Lord Cornwallis, not only Mr. Sherishtadar Grant, but even Sir John Shore himself—of whom the Hon. Court wrote, on Sept. 19, 1792, that "in possessing his (Sir John Shore's) sentiments we know the worst that can be said against a Perpetual Settlement of the Revenues of Bengal" declared most positively that there was the utmost uncertainty and ignorance on all sides, both as to the amount of the gross rental, and as to the proportion of the customary Government demand. Sir John Shore stated his belief that the zemindars' share was "nearer fifteen than ten per cent.;" but the Fifth Report, in summarising his and all the other records of the time, goes much further, and plainly declares (page 7)—"This" (the nominal ten or fifteen per cent. on the gross revenues) "was probably the smallest part of the advantages they really derived." Mr. Grant, in his famous *Analysis of the Finances of Bengal*, states the then Government demand—which he calls "the result of the ultimate reform in the finances of Behar—on the four districts of North Behar at over twenty-seven lakhs; to which if fifteen per cent. be added, the gross rental would be over thirty-one lakhs. But the Hon. Court, when giving their final instructions as to the way in which the Permanent Settlement was to be carried through, positively declared that their officers were not to act up to "the high claims of Asiatic despotism"—the *regime* to which Sir Antony Macdonnell advocates our return, and something more—consequently the demand for the Permanent Settlement was placed below twenty-four lakhs; and on this, Sir Antony Macdonnell triumphantly concludes that the gross rentals of the four districts—including all those far larger unknown "advantages" of which the Fifth Report speaks—was (not even the thirty-one lakhs suggested by Mr. Grant's figures without including those advantages), but twenty-six and half lakhs only.

However, as I have said, I accept Sir Antony's figures for the sake of argument. They are, in round numbers, that the rental in 1793 was 26½ lakhs, and in 1893, 239 lakhs. Does the arithmetic of the *Bombay Gazette* still agree with that of Sir Antony Macdonnell, in that part of his Minute that was telegraphed *verbatim* to the *Times*, that "the rentals of Behar landlords have within three generations increased to an amazing extent (the figures show eighty-fold)?" I made this amazing increase nine-fold on Sir Antony's own showing, not eighty-fold; and if a reasonable allowance be made for the qualifications of Sir John Shore and the Hon. Court, mentioned above, I take it that Mr. Grant's figures, when compared with the rentals obtained from the road-cess returns used by Sir Antony, might possibly show a three-fold or four-fold increase. But, seeing that the population of Bengal is shown by Sir W. Hunter to have increased about seven-fold within the same period; seeing that the report of the Behar Rent Commission showed that the price of produce has increased a hundred per cent.; seeing that the same report shows an immense increase of cultivation of waste and jungle lands in Behar, as well as the most remarkable extension of such profitable crops as sugar and poppy; seeing that the rupee has largely depreciated, while railways have brought new markets within reach and revolutionised the conditions of production; seeing that the Government of 1793, as some excuse for the outrageous "Asiatic despotism" of a Government demand of 90 per cent. on the assets, expressly declared, over and over again that the landlords would in the future largely increase their profits, not only (as Sir Antony Macdonnell in Sec. 15 would have us believe) from the *mankar* or *nitjot* lands and the reclamation of waste, but generally from the improvement of their lands and the introduction of more paying crops. Seeing that the Bengal Government itself, as the landlord of Government and Wards' Estates has itself been notorious for its enhancements, and Sir Antony himself once made "three or four fold" enhancements at one blow—seeing all this, it is perfectly certain that the zemindars, in obtaining three or fourfold, or even Sir Antony's ninefold, the rentals of 1793, are obtaining far less than their share of the nominal money-value of the general increased production of the land.

I will deal with other points of the Minute whenever you will give me space. Meanwhile, I will conclude my remarks on the point I have dealt with to-day, with the observation, that if the enhanced rentals of Behar, such as they are, have come about by legal means, they ought to be considered a credit to the landed interest of the province, instead of an excuse for plundering them; and if they have been obtained illegally, which I for one do not believe, they would be a standing disgrace to the efficiency of the Government for its neglect in not putting the law in force and in any case, the enhancement, if calculated on any reasonable or fair basis, is so largely within the proportion justly due to the zemindars under the express declarations of the Government of 1793 as recorded in the Fifth Report, that it is absurd to refer to it—much more to dwell on it at such inordinate length—as an excuse for those "local scrutinies" now proposed, which were declared in so many words by the Government of 1793 to be odious and inquisitorial.—Yours, &c.,

ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

Bombay, Jan. 22, 1894.

ELGIANA.

LORD ELGIN'S "LAST" AT DUNFERMLINE.

WE have received the following account of the new Viceroy's "Last" or rather "First" apologia provita sua by one of his perfervid Dunfermline fellow-citizen:—"Speaking at a meeting at Dunfermline on Saturday, 16th December, 1893, when he was presented with the freedom of the City amidst the heartiest wishes of his neighbours for his success in India, the Earl of Elgin said that he had not been "so much accustomed to the parade-ground as perhaps to the secluded paths of public duty." Nothing could possibly be written which would give a better idea of his Lordship's aims since he left Balliol than this Dunfermline confession. During the past twenty winters the hounds have scoured the county and the Fife Light Horse have had their displays; but never has our Lord-Lieutenant been observed to mount a horse, or follow the hounds, or to join the Regiment to which our county gentlemen aspire, though if his Lordship has had little connection with the Light Horse or with the Foxhounds, he has not been indifferent to the importance of those institutions. Having, however, decided early to select "the secluded paths of public duty," he left the representatives of other county familiar to the "parade-ground," preferring to work in some department or other of national or local government. Before he had completed his studies at Balliol he was returned as one of the members of the Dumfermline Paris School Board in 1873. This may be said to have been his entrance into public life. He then naturally turned his attention to education, and became an authority on that subject in Scotland. As a boy he had already appeared before the Corporation of the City of London in 1860. His father was then presented with the freedom of the City of London, and as he received the gold casket containing the burgher certificates, he turned round and placed the casket in the hand of his son, then Lord Bruce, who occupied a seat on his right, with a view to impress the event on the youthful mind.

At the ceremony of Saturday last Lord Elgin referred to this incident in his early life, and electrified his audience by lifting the Dunfermline casket and placing it in the hands of his own son who supported him on his right. If there is anything which a modest Lord Elgin hates it is striving after effect, but the repetition at Dunfermline of the London incident was intended, to quote the words of Lord Elgin, to "firmly impress the event on his son's heart, so that he will ever bear in mind the kindness of the citizens of Dunfermline, and feel it to be his duty to treasure and reciprocate the good feeling exhibited. It also was on a Dec. 16, 47 years ago, that the late Earl of Elgin was presented with the freedom of Dunfermline on his departure to Canada as Governor-General—a striking coincidence! "I have never met a better business man than the Earl of Elgin," said, the other day, one who had been associated with him on many public boards, and who is entirely devoid of sentiment. The writer of this note has also had many opportunities for studying Lord Elgin's character, and knows that the above compliment is in every respect deserved. Lord Elgin thoroughly believes in "Be deligent in business." Amidst his multifarious duties he has not been known to appear late at a meeting, thoroughness has been a feature of his life, and—whatever the public subject before him—he makes it a point to get up every detail of it. There is no man his Lordship has crossed grounds more frequently with at the Fife Boards than a worthy old Dunfermline Magistrate who has the faculty of expressing himself rather forcibly. Yet at the meeting on the 16th December this Magistrate characterised his Lordship as being "one of God's nobility." The chief pastime of his Lordship in his earlier days was cricket, and more recently an occasional game of golf. While at college he was regarded as one of the smartest fielders (cover-point) in England; at the rejoicings at Broomhall when he came of age cricket figured largely in the events of the day. He had played frequently for the Dunfermline Cricket Club (of which he is patron), and his Lordship's feelings may be imagined when he one morning opened a Scottish daily to find a big black heading "Dunfermline with the Earl of Elgin" *vs.* So-and-So, giving the name of the professional. He has for many years taken a great interest in the Dunfermline and West Fife Agricultural Society; and here again his modesty and dislike to the "parade-ground" was ever apparent. At the annual exhibitions of live stock, his Lordship was never to be found in the procession of carriages or amongst the horsemen who were flying at intervals round the ring. Lord Elgin was ever early on the ground. Travelling from Broomhall, a distance of 2½ miles on foot, with book and pencil in hand jotting down the prize-winners as the judges gave their awards, and when the "parade" time came he was always in the crowd round the ring. One of the most effective political speeches his Lordship ever made was in 1889, and in view of his appointment as Viceroy of India, it may be worth giving a sentence from that speech on Lord Salisbury's "black man."

Lord Elgin on Home Rule and Black Man—"It is said our policy of Home Rule is sentimental. Do you suppose that you should ask us to accept a policy which depends upon the assumption that you can by any legislative change make the relations of the Irish people to ourselves friendly? I am afraid I must confess I am prepared to make that assumption. It depends a good deal upon what the sentiment is. Let me take an illustration from what has been said lately not far from here by the Prime Minister. Lord Salisbury is a great speaker—so great that he can brush away without effort any rhetorical flies like ourselves. It appears to me that in his speeches you will always find admissions to slips, which would be inconvenient to smaller men. You have all heard of the "black-man" episode. I would only say that it has been interesting to observe how many apologies have been started upon the celebrated phrase. It amused me much to find that the "Times" thought worthy of being printed on this phrase. The most amusing of all the comments was the argument of a gentleman who said that Lord Salisbury could not possibly have meant any disrespect to the Natives of India. This gentleman had found in his travels in certain railway stations in India that the native words meaning 'black man' were posted up with the same significance as the word "gentleman" is used in this country. This gentleman did not seem to see that the particular colour was a matter of slight moment. What really was of importance was that the expression was a feeling of contempt and race-antipathy; and that constituted an offence. There was another passage in the speech of Lord Salisbury which had not attracted so much attention as the 'black man' reference, but which is more applicable to my present purpose. Lord Salisbury was arguing the impossibility of maintaining the imperial control and Home Rule Government in Ireland. He said: 'Look at the case of Roumania. Roumania got Home Rule Government on condition of remaining under the suzerainty of Turkey, but so soon as the Russo-Turkish War broke out, Roumania took the side of the enemy. "In the first place, gentlemen, I would observe that we, the inhabitants of Great Britain, are compared with the unspeakable Turk. It is a sort of back-handed compliment which I hope will be appreciated, even although it comes from the hands of a would-be Grand Vizier. One of the most trying duties which his Lordship has had to perform was in connexion with the resignation by his brother, the Hon. R. Preston Bruce (whose death has recently been announced) of his seat in 1889 as M. P. for West Fife. His brother's health had broken down and the task of placing the trust in the hands of the electors was so painful to his Lordship that he more than once almost completely broke down. This display of affection is characteristic of Lord Elgin. He has a large family—five sons and five daughters—and nothing gives him greater pleasure than to spend an hour with the children in the nursery. These few rough notes on the new Viceroy for the Indians might suggest that Lord Elgin is too retiring for the indispensable pomp of that high office. At the Dunfermline meeting he indicated that he would do all he could to uphold the dignity of the Viceroyalty, and despite his Lordship's absence hitherto from the "parade-ground" I have no doubt that the tact which he brings to bear on whatever he does will make him as great a success in Indian demonstrations as he is sure to be in the "secluded paths of public duty."

A colliery which was founded by his grandfather is still known as the "Elgin Colliery." A story is told of the miners going to him to ask for an advance of wages. On pressing their demands his lordship, pointing to a white hat which he wore, said that the miners had more of the colliery than himself, for he had not as yet made a white hat off the coals. The tradition of James Sixth and Sir George Bruce—one of Lord Elgin's ancestors—is well known. Sir George Bruce took the King down one of his mines near Culross. The King was taken through the workings, which extended a considerable distance below the shallow waters of the Firth of Forth and was drawn up a shaft on to a small island. The King was seized with panic on finding himself surrounded by water and shouted "treason."

We also quote the following passage from a proof sent to us, which sums up "the situation" in the "Dunfermline Press," which is publishing an interesting account of "the Elgin Family."

Viewing Lord Elgin's appointment under a national aspect we are of opinion that no better choice could have been made,

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE Christmas lectures of Professor Dewar at the Royal Institution are very well attended, and even in the rough weather the theatre was filled. Although the lectures are ostensibly for young people, and there are a large number of boys and girls, chiefly boys, by the way, on the front benches reserved for them, the majority of the audience are adults, and amongst these we noticed a number of men of science, including Professor Hughes, the famous discoverer of the microphone (with Mrs. Hughes), and Sir Frederick Bramwell. Professor Dewar has no more attentive listeners than his fellows in science, who can enjoy a good popular lecture as much or more than the tyro, because they see more in it. Facts already familiar to them are presented in a new light by an original experimenter, and, as Coleridge, the poet, increased his stock of metaphors by hearing Sir Humphry Davy, so new ideas are suggested to them by Professor Dewar. In short, there is never anything lost by treating science in a simple, clear, and popular manner, even to those who are versed in it. Simplicity in the teaching of science is quite as great and rare a merit as simplicity in literary composition.

Professor Dewar's lectures are being reported in the morning papers not very clearly or accurately so far as we have seen, but, on the whole, passably, so we need not refer to them in detail. His subject is "Air" in its various states, and he has divided it under three heads. His first lectures dealt with the physical properties of air which were first discovered, namely the pressure, weight, and "spring" or elasticity of the air. He followed the course of discovery from Galileo onwards, and reproduced all the original experiments of the discoverers, further illustrating them by variations of his own. He then passed to the chemical properties of air, and finished this division the other day. His concluding lectures will be occupied with properties of air in its liquid and solid conditions, a subject with which his own name is indissolubly associated as an investigator. This is the more "sensational," because it is the more novel part of his theme, and it is likely enough that Professor Dewar will have several suprising experiments in store; but all his experiments are good, and, though sometimes very difficult to carry out, they are always successful.

The "Hints to Travellers," published by the Royal Geographical Society, and edited for the society by Mr. Douglas W. Freshfield, President of the Alpine Club, and Captain W. J. L. Wharton, R. N., F. R. S., is the standard "vade mecum" of travellers, just as Lord Wolseley's Pocket-book is that of soldiers, and Molesworth's Pocket-book is that of mechanical and civil engineers. The "Hints to Travellers" is more cosmopolitan than any other book of this class, except perhaps a well-known electrical pocket-book, for it is found in every part of the world, and is used by travellers of all nations. It was discovered by Lieutenant Younghusband in the hands of a Russian Consul-General in Central Asia, and probably the Scotchman engaged in the ice-trade at the North Pole has a copy. The seventh edition has just appeared, and the book has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. It contains hints and instructions on all the subjects that a traveller, whether for sport or science, requires to know, written by specialists. The late Surgeon Parke, for instance, contributed to the surgical hints.

Professional travellers, of course, require no introduction to this book; but amateurs, such as globe-trotters, and even vacation tourists, might profit by its hints, and learn to make their travels not only far more interesting to themselves, but of real service to the world in general. As Mr. Freshfield says: India has become commonplace, and members of Parliament spend their holidays in Siberia, Brazil, Korea, or the Antipodes, but while the opportunities of vacation tourists for collecting valuable information are great, their power of profiting by them is as a rule far from commensurate. This book will teach them the difference between Eyes and no Eyes, which, in fine, is the difference between the old era and the new of nescience and science.

Mdlle. Klumpke is the first lady Doctor in Mathematical Science at the Sorbonne, Paris. She took for her thesis the subject of the rings of Sauturn, which the late Clerk Maxwell described as a circulation of small meteoric masses resembling a flight of brickbats. In complimenting the new Doctor, M. Darboux referred to Mdlle. Marie Agnesi, who wrote a work on the Calculus, in the last century; to Sophia Germain, who was distinguished in France for her literary and mathematical talents at the beginning of the century: and to Madame Kowalewska, whose name has been coupled with those of Euler and Lagrange. The French as a people are highly distinguished for mathematical genius.

The Eiffel Tower, and the Ferris Wheel, or gigantic merry-go-round, and the "Castle in the Air" to be supported on balloons at the forthcoming Antwerp Exhibition, are likely to have a rival in the proposed Mammoth Figure of Justice at the San Francisco Winter Exhibition. The figure of Justice is to be 150 feet high, and the scale-beam in her hand 300 feet long. Each pan of the scale will seat 50 people, who will swing to a height of 288 feet. The framework of the structure is to be of steel, the scale will be moved by machinery, and there will be telephonic communication between the pans and the engine room.

The New Year's list of honours is notable as containing the names of two well-known scientific men, who have been endowed with the title of C.B., namely, Professor Lockyer, the astronomer and editor of Nature, and his friend Mr. W. H. Preece, the Engineer-in-chief of the Post Office. These instances, and the elevation of Lord Kelvin to the Peerage, are perhaps a sign of a growing disposition to acknowledge scientific merits, more especially when accompanied by public services. True it is that when a man of science holds an official position or is brought into contact with official personages, he is more likely to receive such an honour than if his claim to distinction rested solely on his discoveries or inventions. We could name several eminent engineers and scientific men whose labours are a glory to the nation; but who have never been recognised by the powers that be. It is sufficient to mention Professor Hughes, to whom, with Professor Graham Bell, we owe the telephone as it now is, and whose type-printing telegraph conveys all our news from the Continent. He has been decorated by European Governments, from France to Turkey, but never by his own country.

One has only to compare the seventh edition of these "Hints" with Mr. Francis Galtons "Art of Travel" their real prototype, published in 1854, but now out of print, to see how scientific travel, like other things, has become in the meanwhile. Galton's book was simply a guide to "roughing it in wild countries, whereas the "Hints" contain sections on photography, surveying, botany, geology, anthropology, and so on. Nevertheless, Galton's book was useful in its day, and is still in request by collectors. So was Captain Marcy's "Prairie Traveller," edited by Sir Richard F. Burton, and the "Wrinkles" of the Old Shekarry, and Mr. John Keast Lords "At Home in the Wilderness," all of which are out of print. The "Trappers Guide" of the Oneida Community is still in demand by American hunters and travellers.

The colour protographs projected on a screen by Mr. Ives, of Philadelphia, will be remembred as an artificial attempt to reproduce the tints of nature. The process was attended with difficulties of manipulation, but these have been overcome to a large extent by Mr. R. D. Gray, who is now attracting attention in America for his beautiful screen-pictures in colours, and his prints of colour-photographs.

A "magazine" camera of fifty plates, that is to say, provided with a means of taking fifty views, has been introduced by Dr. Krigener, and is made by M. Garbe, of 4, Rue Guersant, Paris. The plates are mounted on a strip of travelling paper, which brings them up for use in turn, and they are folded into a small space.

Messrs. Siemens and Halske, of Berlin, the well-known electrical engineers, have brought out a device for indicating the number of lightning strokes at a particular place. It consists of a lightning conductor and a bar of iron which is magnetised by the current in the conductor, and actuates a needle on a dial. The apparatus can be fitted to ordinary Lightning rods.

MR. LABOUCHERE makes fun of family life:—The Accrington election was signalised by an original piece of enterprise on the part of a local Tory paper, which produced a sublime pictorial device containing portraits of Mr. and Mrs Hermon Hodge, with six of their sons arranged between them in a descending scale like organ pipes, and a seventh reposing below on a pillow in long clothes. Above the family group are displayed the Royal arms and the motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit," as if it were the family crest. This cartoon was freely exhibited during the election, apparently under the impression that the contemplation of these achievements of Mr. and Mrs. Hermon Hodge, and the possibility of more to follow, would stimulate every beholder to vote for the parent who had enriched the land with this galaxy of Hodges. "There is not," remarked the Accrington *Gazette*, "a mother in Accrington but will feel the force of this appeal." Possibly not. The mothers, however, have (happily) no votes as yet. The fathers of Accrington are made of sterner stuff. Either they remained unmoved by this appeal, or they inferred from it that Mr. Hodge would be better occupied in domestic than in public life.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 16.
Jackson, Major, Bo, 1st L North Lanc, to join, from Mhow
JANUARY 19.
Gib, 2nd Lt, Bo 1st L North Lanc, on duty, from England
Wallace, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st L North Lanc, on duty, from England
JANUARY 20.
Taylor, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Queens Regt, on leave, from Deolalee
Crum, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Oxford L I, from leave, from England
Johnson, Lt, Ms, 3rd Burma Infy, from furlough, from England
Tucker, Col, Bengal L I, from furlough, from England
Birch, Capt, Ms and Bo Inspr of signalling, on duty, from Aden
JANUARY 21.
Riddell, Major, Bengal, 2nd Dubn, Fusirs, on leave, from Quetta
Campbell, Lt, R E, on transfer, from Colombo
JANUARY 22.
Bull, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave from Deolalee

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 20.
Edger, Nursing Sister, Bo, I N S, on duty, to Poona
Llewa, Nursing Sister, Ms, I N S, on duty, to Secunderabad
Lloyd, Nursing Sister, Bo, I N S, on duty, to Mhow
Carre, Nursing Sister, Bo, I N S, on duty, to Poona
Muir, Nursing Sister, Ms, I N S, on duty, to Bangalore
Pinney, Capt, Bo, 2d Fusirs, on duty, to Karachi.
JANUARY 21.
Cole, Capt, Bengal, E N Force, on duty, to Poona
JANUARY 22.
Rutherford, Vety-Capt, Bengal, A V D, on duty, to Umballa
Hill, Capt, Burmah, 2 d Wilts, on duty, to Mandalay
Johnson, Lieut, Ms, 3rd Burmah Infty, from furlough, to Bhamo
Coldstream, Lt Bengal, Unattached List, on duty, to Meerut
Stow, 2nd Lt, Ms, Unattached List, on duty, to Wellington
Dalrymple-Hay, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Unattached List, on duty, to Umballa.
St John, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Unattached List, on duty, to Meerut
Rooke, 2nd Lt, Ms, Unattached List, on duty, to Wellington
Nicolas, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Unattached List, on duty, to Bareilly
O'Gades, 2nd Lt, Ms, Unattached List, on duty, to Wellington
Woberly, 2nd Lt, Ms, Unattached List, on duty, to Wellington
Anderson, Lt, Bo, 13th Infy, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd January 1894.

1. The class of instruction for proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 7th proximo and every Wednesday until further orders. Officers, N C Officers and Volunteers desirous of attending the class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant not later than the 31st instant.
2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No 3560 Vol R S Gordon and No 3561 Vol S A Samuel.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Riding School for all members (plain clothes) at 7 o'clock this morning.
2. The squadron will parade on Thursday, 25th instant, at 6-45 a.m., behind the Marine Lines.
3. On all other mornings there will be sword practice at the Riding School.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day and Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.
To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—Squad drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Friday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency class.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day and Friday—10-inch R M L Gun drill and Squad drill Nos 1 and 4 Sub-divisions, at 8-30 p.m.
Thursday—10 inch R M L Gun drill and Squad drill Nos 2 and 3 Sub-divisions, at 8-30 p.m.
Wednesday, 7-45 p.m.—Instructions in laying; and 8-30 p.m., Proficiency class.
2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.
3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 22nd instant and posted to No 4 Sub-division No 1 Company:—No 395 Gunner W B George, and No 396 Gunner C H V Bailey.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Qrmr-Sergt William Helps is appointed to be Quartermaster, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, vice Mr A S Judge, resigned.

The services of Mr J G Cumming, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Bettiah, Champaran, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Dept of this Govt for employment on the Orissa Settlement Work.

Mr C Fisher, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, on special duty, is appointed to have charge of the Bettiah sub-division of the Champaran district.

The services of Mr W B Thomson, Asst Magte and Collr, Cuttack, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Dept of this Govt for employment on the Orissa Settlement Work.

Mr E W Collin, sub pro tem Magte and Collr, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr, of Malda, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr C A Samuells.

Mr C E Ezechiel, Probationary Asst Supdt of Police, 24-Parganas is transferred to the Faridpur district.

Mr J V Ryan, Probationary Asst Supt of Police, 24-Parganas, is transferred to the Purnea district.

Mr F E Kemp, Dist Supdt of Police, Khulna, is allowed furlough for one year.

The services of the Rev H B Hyde, Chaplain of St John's Church, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The Rev W A G Luckman, Jr Chaplain, St Paul's Cathedral, and Chaplain of the General Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to be Chaplain of St John's Church, Calcutta.

Mr A Burt, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave, for three months.

Mr L R Fraser, Ex Engr, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division is transferred to the 1st Calcutta Division.

Mr R Bushby, Engr and Shipwright-Surveyor to this Govt, is granted furlough out of India for 188 days.

(Assam Gazette.)

Furlough for one year, is granted to Mr Bolinaravan Borrah, Ex Engr, Sibsagar, Division, from date on which he is relieved of his duties by Mr E E A Kuster, Ex Engr.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Capt H H Ozzard, Cantt Magte, Roorkee, furlough out of India for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Mr J F Fanthome, Depy Collr, Benares, privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days.

The Rev J F W Gompertz, Addl Chaplain, Meerut, to be Chaplain of Sitapur.

Mr F B Bryant, Depy Conservr of Forests, and Working Plans Officers, Central Circle, to hold charge of the Kumaun Forest Division of the Central Circle, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr A G Hobart-Hampden, or until further orders.

Surg-Maj T H Sweeny, Civil Surg, on return from furlough to the Benares district.

Mr F Kilvert, Asst Commr, 1st grade, on return from privilege leave, to the Kheri district.

Mr H F DO Moule, Offg Member, Board of Revenue, on being relieved, to revert to his substantive appointment as Commr, Rohilkhand Division.

The transfer of Surg-Capt H B Melville, Civil Surg, from Ballia to Almora, is hereby cancelled.

The services of Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col A Cameron, Civil Surg, Benares, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Dept, from date on which he is relieved of his present office.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 10TH TO 17TH JANUARY.)

EXPORTS.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—50 bales cotton for transhipment for Venice, 230 cwts cotton unpressed, 171 cwts rapeseed, 1,439 cwts wheat, 388 cwts jowaree, 310 cwts rice for transhipment for Colombo, and 773 corges skins.
Amora s, (Bombay)—1,136 cwts cotton unpressed.
La Seyne s, (Aden)—100 bales cotton for transhipment for Marseilles, 5,461 cwts jowaree, 2,712 cwts rice, 73 cwts barley, and 220 lbs tea for transhipment for Marseilles.
Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—180 bales cotton, 2,365 bales wool, 39,622 cwts wheat, 7,772 cwts jowaree, 8,192 cwts mutter, 110 corges hides, 5,600 cwts bones, and 522 lbs tea.
Locksly Hall s, (Marseilles)—103 bales cotton, 2,095 cwts rapeseed, &c, 24,010 cwts wheat, and 140 corges hide.
Stolzenfels s, (Hamburg)—1,381 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, &c, and 500 cwts gingellyseed.
Clio s, (Hull)—3,907 cwts rapeseed, &c, 40,650 cwts wheat, 2,743 cwts jowaree, and 40 corges hide.
Clio s, (London)—9 corges hide and 2,100 lbs tea.
Deepdale s, (Antwerp)—23,246 cwts rapeseed &c, 2,998 cwts gingellyseed, and 35,434 cwts wheat.
Blue Cross s, (Dunkirk)—83,700 cwts wheat.
Sussex s, (Antwerp)—895 bales cotton, 100 bales wool, 12,987 cwts rapeseed, &c, 10,563 cwts gingellyse d, and 34,500 cwts wheat.
Country Crafts s, (Bombay)—1,861 cwts cotton unpressed, 191 cwts rapeseed, &c, and 38 cwts rice,

IMPORTS.

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—300 prices gray goods, (foreign) and 492 pieces white goods.
City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,200 pieces white goods, (foreign).
Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—1,650 pieces white goods, 600 pieces prints, (foreign) and 2,500 lbs grey yarns, (foreign).
Kola s, (Bombay)—300 pieces white goods.
Lycia s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—4,500 lbs grey yarns, (foreign).
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—300 pieces grey goods, (foreign), and 300 lbs grey yarns, (foreign).
Stolzenfels s, (Hamburg &c)—300 cwts steel.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—1,280 pieces grey goods, 1,110 pieces grey goods (Indian), 500 pieces white goods, (foreign) and 1,100 pieces prints, (foreign).
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—3,321 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 10,194 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 1,794 pieces white goods, (foreign), 2,083 pieces prints (foreign), 10,500 lbs grey yarns (Indian), and 4,200 lbs T Red and Dyed yarns.
Rydal Hall s, (Shields)—3,794 tons coals, and 51 tons coke.
Kola s, (Bombay)—4,902 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 12,284 piece grey goods, (Indian) 8,717 pieces white goods, (foreign), 2,083 pieces prints, (foreign), 37,350 lbs grey yarns and 900 lbs T Red and Dyed yarns.
Pemba s (Bombay)—2,175 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,449 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2,335 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,402 pieces (foreign), 400 lbs grey yarns, (Indian) and 10 cwts steel.
Country Crafts (Bombay)—24 pieces prints (Indian), 15 cwts iron, &c., 10 cwts spelter and 14,800 gallons kerosine oil.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

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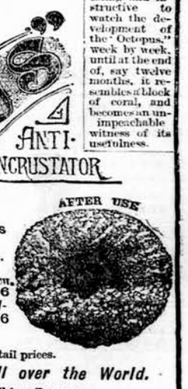

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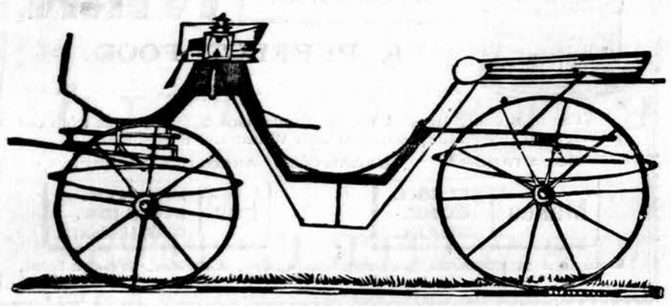

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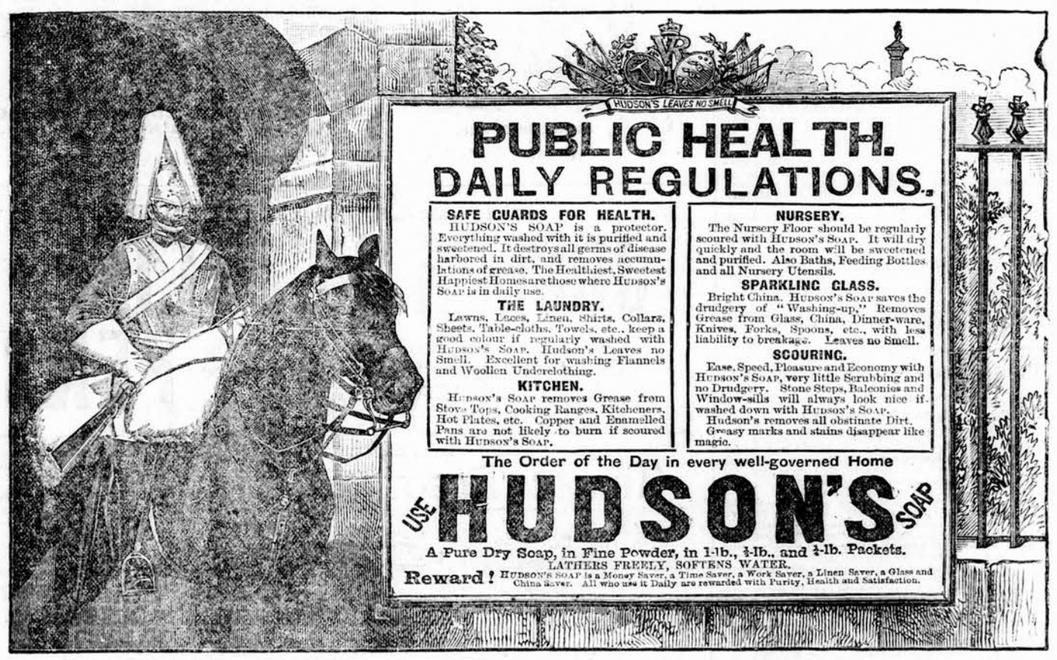

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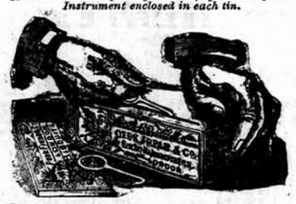

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